The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,261 New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, MARCH 21, 1888.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

VARIOUS improvements having been made for the greater convenience and comfort of passengers travelling in *the second saloon*, special attention is called to *the advantageous terms* on which *excellent accommodation* to and from Europe can now be obtained.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captain.	FRIDAY.
B. L.	BENGAL	4800	800	W. E. Andrews	23rd Mar
B. M. L.	PEKIN	3000	600	P. Harris	30th "
**	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	30th "
B. L.	CLYDE	4121	800	E. M. Edmond	6th April.
B. M. L.	MASILIA	4908	1000	J. S. Murray	13th "
**	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheil	13th "
P. L.	GANGES	4198	800	E. Stewart	20th "
B. M. L.	SUTLEJ	4194	800	W. D. Worcester	27th "
**	ASSAM	3038	50	G. W. F. Browne	27th "
P. L.	PESHAWUR	3900	600	A. Wheler	4th May.
*	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheil	11th May.
B. L.	SHANNON	4189	800	C. R. Edwards	18th "

Tuesday

†	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	22nd May
B. L.	THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	29th "
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheil	5th June
P. L.	KAISAR-I-HIND	4022	700	A. W. Adamson	12th "

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi and thence to London, and those marked B. M. L. to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.

The Brindisi steamers will call at Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London, and the Brindisi Marseilles steamers at Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

* Passengers by this vessel change at Aden to steamer for Brindisi and London.

** Extra, with cargo and passengers for Aden only.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

The Company also issue return tickets to Brindisi including railway fares to London and back *via* Taranto, Naples, Rome, and Genoa.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Steamers will be despatched as above on (or about) the following dates :—March 24th, April 7th, and 21st.

And fortnightly thereafter.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, March 13, 1888.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third class respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE.

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	1st April	20th May.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th April	10th June.
MANILLA	5,000	800	10th May	1st July.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European servants and native ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100 respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.			To sail.
HORMIDA	..	"	29th Mar. 1888.
BISAGNO	...	"	21st April 1888.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Mar. 19, 1888.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS

BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
MEDUSA	C. Sbutega	3,500	550	1st April.
TITANIA	M. Garofolich	4,200	600	7th April.
POSEIDON	S. Merca	4,600	650	7th May.
BERENICE	E. Perini	3,500	550	7th June.

EXTRA STEAMERS TO TRIESTE.

PANDORA	A. Trobitz			25th March.
ORION	G. Mattiazzi	3,300	550	25th April.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 13th inst., BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
BERENICE	E. Perini	3,500	550	14th April.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, Feb. 21, 1888.

CLAN LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Steamer	Tons	Commander	Sailing date on or about
CLAN MACKENZIE	3000	S. Beer	25th Mar. 1888.
"CLAN GRAHAM"	3,000	C. Alexanderson	22nd Apl. "

THESE STEAMERS are fitted with every requisite for the comfort of passengers. The Saloon and cabins are all on the Upper Deck.

Qualified Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

Passengers can be booked through to London (overland, from Marseilles) by these steamers, and passages are granted on favorable terms.

For particulars as to Cabins plans, passage money, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Forbes Street, Bombay, 13th March, 1888.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

S. S. "BELGRAVIA," SAILING 19TH APRIL.

THIS well known and favourite passenger steamer of 5,000 tons, will sail punctually as above. Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort for first-class pasengers. Two and four berth cabins on deck. The refrigerating room ensures an unlimited supply of ice throughout the voyage.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 19th March, 1888. Agents.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

SPLENDID first-class Iron steamships built on the Clyde, expressly for the Indian Service, under special survey, above the highest class at Lloyds, will be despatched as follows :—

CITY of CANTERBURY for London, on or about 3rd April.

Surgeon and Stewardess carried. Two berth cabins, bath, punka-, and every comfort for first-class passengers. No others taken. Crews entirely European. Apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

H. H. the SULTAN of ZANZIBAR'S s. s. "AVOCA, 904 tons, Capt. KLYHN, will sail for Zanzibar, on the 1st April. For Freight & Passage apply to

VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,
Agents.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "COCONADA," 862 tons, on FRIDAY, 23rd March, 1888, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvie, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, on MONDAY, 26th March (on arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Bazreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SECUNDRA," 2,610 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 22nd March, as noon calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on or about MONDAY, the 26th March, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 21st March, at noon.

S. S. Huzara 2678 " .....on or about 11th April.
S. S. Kerbela 1973 " .....on or about 9th May.

FOR MORMUGAO AND BACK TO BOMBAY, CALLING AT RUTNAGHERI, VINGORLA, MALWAN.

THE S.S. BUSHEER, 792 tons, will SAIL on SATURDAY, the 17th March, at noon, and will LEAVE MORMUGAO for Bombay on WEDNESDAY, the 28th March, at 5 p.m., or on arrival of the passenger train.

BOMBAY to MORMUGAO First Class Rs. 15 0
Do. Second Class " 7 8
Do. Deck without diet " 1 0

Further particulars can be had on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 20th March, 1888. Agents.

THE S.S. "BRACADAILE" has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, *viâ* Kurrachee, with a General Cargo, and is DISCHARGING in the PRINCE'S DOCK.

Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their Goods without delay. Lots exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' boats, and if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats at steamer's option at their risk and expense.

The Company's Surveyor will attend every morning to survey damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds. After removal from the landing sheds, the Steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 16th March, 1888.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ANTIPYRIN ELIXIR.

THE NEW REMEDY FOR SEA SICKNESS.

ANTIPYRIN, a new artificial Alcaloid, a product from Coal Tar, was discovered in 1883, by Knoor of Erlangen, and according to Prof. Watson Smith, F. C. S., has been found to be a potent remedy for Sea Sickness. Administered in doses of 15 grains three times a day before embarking, and the first three days of the voyage it has been found in every case to completely prevent Sea Sickness.

The Elixir will be found the most palatable and convenient form of taking Antipyrin.

Per Bottle, Rs. 2-8.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY.

CARBOLIZED PEAT,
THE NEW
DISINFECTING POWDER

For the Bath-room, Stables, Sewers, Drains, &c.

THE CARBOLIZED PEAT can be readily used for fumigating purposes. A pound or so placed on a few hot cinders on an iron tray in the centre of a room will slowly smoulder away, producing carbolic vapour mixed with the creosotic vapours of burning peat.

The Powder is of a cleanly non-dusty nature, and neither stains nor flies about in an objectionable manner. It is recommended as a thoroughly genuine and superior article, and as the whole of the carbolic acid as well as the peat is available, one ton will do fully as much practical work as *two tons of any other powder*.

Per Tin, 8 as. Per Cwt., Rs. 12.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

CIDER
APPLE BRAND.

Very choice, genuine, and the best in India.

Per doz. qts., Rs. 8-0 ; per doz. pts., Rs. 5-8.

PHILLIPS AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

AUCKLAND HOUSE SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, SIMLA.

THIS School, which is worked on the system of the English High Schools, is assigned to give a THOROUGH ENGLISH EDUCATION, and offers special advantages in modern languages, music, and painting. The Head Mistress (Literate in Arts) is assisted by a competent Staff of Resident English teachers.

Next term begins February 15th.

For particulars address the HEAD MISTRESS,

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY.
FOR
1888.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5 ; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1888 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the immense progress made by the city in recent years.

The new buildings, which have added in the course of the year just closed over sixteen lakhs to the value of the property on the books of the Municipal Corporation for assessment purposes, are in themselves striking evidence of the continuous growth of Bombay.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide now gives for the first time a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

Agents for Maclean's Guide to Bombay
Messrs. COOPER, MADON AND Co.,
Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.
DOSSABHOY CURSETJEE BHOWNUGREE
Bhownugree Street, Surat.

THE VELOCIPEDE, its history, and how to use it; by A. DAMES, Agent to the French Velocipede Co. Price, Re. 1 ; postage free.

SPORTING AMMUNITION.

LOADED CARTRIDGES.

	Rs.	a.
Boxer Patent, for Snider Rifles ..... ·577 bore pkt. of 100	10	0
Eley-Boxer, coiled brass with express (hollow) bullets, ·450 " "	100	13	0
Do. do. do. ·500 " "	100	15	0
Eley-Boxer, Bottle-Shaped, ·577 reduced to ·450 bore, Government pattern for Martini-Henry Rifles ..... "	100	13	0
Do. do. with express bullets.. "	100	14	0
Eley's Solid Drawn Metal Express, ·360 bore.. "	100	9	8
Do. do. do. ·577 " ... per	100	13	0
Do. do do. Bottle-shaped, for Westley Richard's Express Rifles ·500 ... "	100	13	0
Do. do. do. ·450..... "	100	10	8
Central Fire Rifle, ·320 bore long..box of	50	2	0
Do. do. ·380 " ..... "	50	2	8
Central Fire Revolver, ·320 bore ..... "	50	2	0
Do. do. ·340 " ..... "	50	2	0
Do. do. ·380 " ..... "	50	2	4
Do. do. ·410 " ..... "	50	2	8
Do. do. ·450 " ..... "	50	2	12
Do. do. ·445 " ..... "	50	3	0
Rim-Fire Rifle, ·380 bore long.... "	50	2	4
Rim-Fire Revolver, ·230 bore ..... "	100	2	4
Do. do. ·320 " ..... "	50	2	0
Do. do. ·380 " ..... "	50	2	4
*Do. do. ·410 " ..... "	50	2	8
Pin-Fire, for Lefaucheux Revolvers, 9m-m bore..... "	50	1	14
Bulletted Breech Caps, No. 1 smallest size. "	100	1	0
Do. do. " 3 largest " "	100	1	12

*Colt's Deringer Cartridges.

LOADED SHOT CARTRIDGES.

Brown.	Blue.	Green.
10, 12, 14, 16 Bore.	12 Bore.	12 & 20 Bore.
100 Rs. 9 0	Rs. 10 0	Rs. 11 0

EMPTY CARTRIDGE CASES.

Eley-Boxer, coiled brass	·450 bore.....box of	100	5	8
Do. do.	·500 " ..... "	100	6	8
Do. do.	·577 " 2¾ inches long } "	100	7	8
Eley's Solid-Drawn Metal, for Express Rifles ·360 bore... "	100	5	4
Do. do. do.	·450 " ... "	100	7	12
Do. do. do.	·500 " ... "	100	7	12
Do. do. do.	·577 " ... "	100	9	8
Do. do. do. Bottle-shaped, for Westley Richard's Express Rifles, ·500..... per	100	9	8
Do. do. do. for ·450..... "	100	8	8
Westley-Richard's solid-drawn Metal, for Express Rifles, ·450 bore... box of	100	8	0
Do. do. do. ·500 " "	100	9	8
Do. do. for Muskets ·450 bore } 2½ inches long } "	100	7	8

Note.—The following Cartridge Cases being kept for both Pin and Central Fire Guns, and in different sizes, it is absolutely necessary for constituents, when ordering, to state whether Pin-fire or Central-fire Cases are required, as also the gauge and quality wished for :—

	Per hundred. Rs.	a.
Eley's Brown, Ordinary Quality, No. 10 Gauge...	3	4
Do. do. do. 12 "	2	8
Do. do. do. 14 "	2	10
Do. do. do. 16 "	2	10
Eley's Blue Medium Quality " 12 "	3	4
Eley's Green, extra Quality and Gas-tight No. 12 Gauge	3	8
Do. do. do. C. F. only " 20 "	3	8
Do. do. do. do. " 8 "	7	8

CARTRIDGE BAGS AND BELTS.

	Rs.	a.
Brown Canvas Bags, for 50 Cartridges	4	12
Do. do. do. 75 "	5	8
Do. do. do. 100 "	6	8
Patent-Belts to hold Cartridges..... 6 0 to	8	0

CARTRIDGE LOADERS.

*Re-capping Machines, for Pin-Fire Cases...	6	0
*Do. do. Central-Fire Cases.....	9	0
*Do. do. ·450, ·500, ·577, and ·577-450	9	0
*Turn-Over, and Closer, for Nos. 10, 12, 14, 16, and 24 Pin or Central Fire Cases	17	0
*Complete Loading and Closing Machine for Nos. 10, 12, 14, and 16	27	

GUNPOWDER.

Pigou, Wilks, and Laurence's "Alliance" Prize Powder, Nos. 2, 4, and 6 grain, 1lb. tin	2	4
Do. do. do. per original case of 25 lbs.....	50	0
"E. C." Gunpowder, Double the strength of ordinary black powder, 46 grains full charge for a 12 bore gun, per tin	5	0
Curtis and Harvey's Nos. 4 and 6.....1 lb. tin	2	4
Do. do. per original case of 25 lbs.	50	0

BULLETS AND SHOT.

	Cash Prices. Rs.	a.
Chilled Shot, best quality, Nos. 1 to 10...per bag of 14 lbs. ...	3	0
Do. do. S. S. G. and S. G.-... do. ...	3	8
Express Bullets (hollow) ·360 bore, per hundred.	3	0
Do. with copper tubes ·450 " " ...	3	12
Do. do. ·500 " " ...	3	12
Do. do. ·577 " " ...	4	12
Copper Tubes for Express (hollow) Bullets...per box of 250	1	2
Prepared Bullet Wrapping Paper " per shee t...	0	

WADS.

Grease Proof, for No. 12 cases (to place between the powder and thick wad)... per box of 500	0	12
Thick Felt, for over powder.....bag of ½ lb.	1	8
White Cloth, for over shot.....bag of 500	1	8
Do. do. .....box of 250	0	14
White Card Wads .....per box of 500	0	12
Lubricating Cloth and Jute Wads, for ·360, ·450, ·500 and ·577 cases .....per box of 100, each kind	0	10
Lancaster Shot Concentrators, 12 bore .....per box of 250	1	0

HUNTING KNIVES.

With Metal Catch, Buck-Horn Handles, Scabbard and Strap complete, 6 inch blade	8	0
Do. 7 do.	9	0
Do. 8 do.	10	0
Skinning Knives, Carved, 7 inch	1	6
Do. do. 8 do	1	12

KYNOCH'S AMMUNITION.

No. 12 C.F. "Perfect"	Cases...per box of	100	3 1
Caps for recapping	do. ..... "	500	2 2
Anvils	do. ..... "	500	1 4
No. 10 Waterproof Wads	for do. ..... "	500	0 14
No. 10½ Felt Wads	for do. ...per ½ lb. bag		1 4
No. 10 Thin Card Wads	for do. ... ..box of	500	0 18
No. 10 Thick Card Wads	for do. ..... "	500	0 10
Crimpers	for do. ..... each		18 2
No. 12 C.F. Solid Brass Cases	...per box of	100	11 0
Caps for recapping	do. ..... "	250	1 0
Anvils	do. ..... "	500	1 2
No. 10 Waterproof Wads	for do. ..... "	500	0 14
No. 11 Felt Wads	for do. ...per ½ lb. bag		1 4
No. 10 Thin Card Wads	for do. ..... "	500	0 18
No. 12 White Cloth Wads	for do. ..... "	250	1 0
Recapping Apparatus.....	each		6 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

THE EDINA BLEND OF SCOTCH WHISKIES.

THIS now celebrated and most delicious old mellow spirit is the VERY CREAM of SCOTCH WHISKIES, in quality unrivalled—perfectly pure, and from its softness and peculiarly fine flavour strongly commends itself to the drinkers of Whisky.

It has met with universal approval.

Per dozen, Rs. 25-8.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

POLO, RIDING
HUNTING, RACING, &c.

"HOAR & CO.'S *SPECIALITE.*"
BREECHES.

Whipcord, the best Chipping Norton, in every shade of Colour .....Rs.	24	0
Thin Bedford Cord, Soft and Elastic, for Indian wear, Drab or (*Karki*) ..... "	26	0
Stout Bedford, for district use and hard wear, (*Karki*) and colours ..... "	28	0
Thin White Bedford, a most perfect material ..... "	40	0
Thin Racing White Imperial Kersey, the finest wool, very thin and elastic..... "	42	0
White Stockingette "a new Elastic Material," stout, soft, and comfortable ..... "	48	0

Real Buckskins for Strapping Knees and Seat.

Gaiters of the above materials, from Rs. 10. Drab Boxcloth Gaiters, from Rs. 14.

CASH OR V. P. P. DISCOUNT—TWO ANNAS IN THE RUPEE=12½ PER CENT.

HOAR & CO., { TAILORS, AND BREECHES MAKERS, } BOMBAY.

BLANDY'S PURE MADEIRAS.

MADEIRAS are fast regaining their old time popularity ! !
MADEIRAS being rich in fruit salts are known to be most digestible Wines ! !
MADEIRAS are recommended by the Faculty for therapeutic purposes ! !

BLANDY'S MADEIRAS :

"VERY SUPERIOR." .....Rs.	20 0	"LONDON PARTICULARS." .....Rs.	30 8
"PALE DRY." ..... "	22 0	"RICH OLD BOAL." ..... "	38 8
"SPECIALLY SELECTED." ..... "	24 0	"VERY DRY OLD SERCIAL." ..... "	43 0
"EAST INDIA." ..... "	30 0	"GRAND OLD CAMA DE LOBOS." ... "	50 0

SAMPLE BOTTLES FORWAR ON APPLICATION.

Full particulars, Prices, and Terms from

R. RAMCHANDRA AND CO., Apollo House, Fort, Bombay,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

JOONAS TYEB & CO.,

CIVIL AND MILITARY TAILORS ; SHIRT, HABIT, AND PROFESSIONAL TROWSER MAKERS ; ARMY, VOLUNTEERS, AND POLICE CONTRACTORS.

WE are now showing the largest new Stock in Bombay of Tweeds, Angolas, Coatings, Flannels, Bedford Cords, Corduroys, Oxford Shirtings, Over-coatings, and Cotton Suitings, suitable for all climes. An early inspection is invited.

Suits made in six hours' notice. A good fit combined with first-class Material and excellent Workmanship can always be obtained.

We also have received a large new Stock of Hats, Neckties, Scarves, Braces of different Makers, Air-tight Uniform Cases, Hat Boxes, Trunks, Portmanteaus, Gladstone Bags, Rizzais, Blankets, Pillows, Rugs, Chairs, and all Travelling Requisites.

A large Stock of Army Cloth in Blue and Grey.

Laces, Badges, and Trimmings for all branches of the Military Service in stock. Military Uniforms made to order to the latest Regulations.

For the cold weather, Cardigan Jackets, Woollen Banians, Lambs Wool Socks, and Knickerbocker Hose, Undershirts, and Drawers.

JOONAS TYEB & CO.,
11, HUMMUM-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKRUPT STOCK.

THROUGH THE FAILURE OF A LARGE

WEST-END HOUSE.

MARCKS AND COMPANY LIMITED

HAVE RECEIVED FROM THEIR HOME AGENT

A MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF

GEM JEWELLERY.

CONSISTING OF

DIAMOND BROOCHES	LOCKETS SET DIAMONDS
DIAMOND AND PEARL BROOCHES	DO. DO. RUBIES
PEARL AND RUBY DEMI-SUITS	DO. DO. PEARLS
DO. AND SAPPHIRE PENDANTS	EARRINGS SET EMERALDS, PEARLS.

A few Handsome 18-carat Guard Chains, Albert and Victoria. Also Neck Chains in great variety Scarf Pins, convertible to Solitaire, Studs of Diamonds, Pearls, Rubies, Sapphires, Corals, Turquoises Lapislazuli, &c., &c., &c., in a hundred fanciful designs.

Diamond Cluster Earrings and other articles of jewellery too numerous to particularize in detail.

TO BE SOLD AT

UNPRECEDENTEDLY LOW PRICES.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED

BOMBAY.	POONA.
43, Esplanade Road,	1 East Street,
Opposite Clock Tower.	Opposite Napier Hotel.

!! BY LEAPS & BOUNDS !!

We dispensed 108 per cent. more Prescriptions last month (February than in the same month, February, in 1887.

PEOPLE HAVE CONFIDENCE IN OUR

DISPENSING

AT ARMY AND NAVY, and CIVIL SERVICE STORES' RATES, under the direction of WEST-END CHEMISTS.

TO THE RESIDENTS OF BOMBAY !!

AND TO

PASSENGERS FROM EUROPE !!

COOPER, MADON & CO., LD.,

OPERATIVE AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS.

SPECIAL SHIRTINGS FOR PRESENT SEASON.

WE have pleasure in announcing the arrival of our latest Novelties in Shirtings, and we have now on inspection the most extensive Selection in Bombay We guarantee a perfect fitting, durable Shirt, and superiority in workmanship.

All Long Cloth, for wear under uniform, ...	½ dozen	Rs.	21
All Long Cloth, for wear with Linen Cuffs	"	"	24
Fine Long Cloth, Pure Linen Fronts and Cuffs	"	"	30
Fine Long Cloth, Pure Linen Collars attached	"	"	33
Fine Long Cloth, Extra Fine Linen Cuffs, Fronts and Bands	"	"	33
Fine Long Cloth, Extra Fine Linen Cuffs, Collars attached	"	"	36
French Cambric Shirts, Newest Designs, Fast Colours, Collars on	"	"	33
Best Oxford Shirts, Specialities (300 Patterns), Collars on	"	"	36
Satin Oxford Shirts, Bold Stripes and Checks, Collars on	"	"	39
Spun Silk Shirts (most comfortable), Collars on	"	"	72
Stockingette (cool, close fitting and elastic), Collars on	"	"	54
Silk and Wool, White and Coloured, delightfully cool material, well shrunk	"	"	54
Summer Flannel (Shrunk), white and neat Patterns	"	"	54
Tropical Flannel, unshrinkable, very cool and durable	"	"	42

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,

SHIRT MAKERS AND HOSIERS,

BOMBAY, POONA, AND SECUNDERABAD.

KEMP & CO.'S PURITY CIGARS.

THESE are, without doubt, the finest CIGARS made from Eastern Tobacco, and are PREPARED SPECIALLY for KEMP and Co. They burn well, and possess a flavour and aroma not met with in any other Cigars, and are much appreciated by old Smokers.

Per Box of 100, Rs. 4 ; per 1,000, Rs. 36.

KEMP & CO., LD.,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, CUMBALLA HILL, AND BYCULLA.

REMOVAL NOTICE.

MESSRS. HAMILTON & CO.

BEG TO NOTIFY THAT THEY HAVE

REMOVED

FROM RAMPART ROW

TO

CORNER OF CHURCH GATE STREET,

The premises lately occupied by PELITI & Co.

HAMILTON AND CO.,

JEWELLERS AND SILVER-SMITHS, &C.

IN ORDINARY TO

H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

The greater part of

"THE MESSIAH"

will be performed at a CONCERT to be given in the TOWN HALL, on TUESDAY, the 27th instant, at 9 o'clock.

Tickets may be obtained from Messrs. SOUNDY & Co. on and after FRIDAY, the 23rd instant.

Reserved Seats .....Rs. 3
Back Seats..... " 2

A few copies of the full score of "The Messiah" may be bought at the door on TUESDAY EVENING.

N.B.—There will be no afternoon repetition of this performance.

C. M. MOBERLY,
Hon. Secretary.

FREE CHURCH COLLEGE LITERARY SOCIETY.—The first of the series of lectures organized by the Society, will be delivered in the College Hall at Khetwady, at 8-30 p.m., by Rev. R. Scott, M.A., when Surgeon-General Pinkerton has kindly consented to preside. Admission cards for the whole series can be had at Radhabai & Co. for 8 ans. each. The following gentlemen have kindly consented to preside at the other lectures :—

2nd lecture .....Dr. Waters.
3rd " .....Hon. R. West.
4th " .....Hon. Justice Scott.
5th " .....Hon. Justice Birdwood.

The subject of TO-DAY'S Lecture is "LORD TENNYSON."

SOLE AGENCY.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, beg to state that our Sole appointed Agent in Bombay is Mr. EDULJEE PESTONJEE, who is proprietor of the Chubb's Box and Lock Mart, 37, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort (a few paces from the *Times of India* Office).

CHUBB & SON,
128, Queen Victoria Street, London.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

HEAD OFFICE,
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£3,00,000.

RESERVE FUND—£2,00,000.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances.

On FIXED DEPOSITS for

12 months at 4½ per cent. per annum.

And for shorter periods at rates which can be ascertained on application.

All Letters should be addressed and Remittances made Payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

JOHN STIVEN,
Acting Agent.

NOTICE is hereby given that SHAJEHAND BHAICHAND has contracted to SELL to PARSI MANEKJI KAVASJI JHAVERI and RAMCHANDRA BAPUJI MALANDKAR, the undermentioned Foras land or ground settled by the Act VI. of 1857; all that piece or parcel of the said land bearing Collector No. 192-235, New No. 12147, New Survey No. 1-1941, 1-2632, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the East, Amba Gulli and Virs Govinds property, on the north property of Savuva Bhuva, on the west property of Kunbar Karimabai Alur and on the south by the water-course. All persons having any claim against the said land or ground or any part thereof by way of sale, gift, inheritance, mortgage, lease, or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known to Mr. VINAYAK GOPALRAO GOTALKAR, 15, Sonapur Lane, within 14 days from the date hereof—after which period the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same shall be considered as waived.—Dated the 20th March, 1888.

MANEKJI KAVASJI JHAVERI,
RAMCHANDRA BAPUJI MALANDKAR.

THE ALBERT EDWARD MILLS COMPANY, Limited, BROACH.

NOTICE is hereby given that the HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, in Broach, on THURSDAY, 29th March, 1888, at 5-30 p.m., Madras Time, for the purpose of receiving the Directors' Report, and passing the Audited Accounts made up to 31st December, 1887.

And notice is also hereby given that immediately after the GENERAL MEETING an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders will be held for the purpose of making certain alterations in the Company's Articles of Association as specified in the circular issued to shareholders.

By order of the Directors,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Agents.

Broach, 17th March, 1888.

THE ALFRED MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited, BROACH.

NOTICE is hereby given that the HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, in Broach, on THURSDAY, 29th March, 1888, at 5 p.m., Madras Time, for the purpose of receiving the Directors' Report, and passing the Audited Accounts made up to 31st December, 1887.

And Notice is also hereby given that immediately after the GENERAL MEETING an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders will be held for the purpose of making certain alterations in the Company's Articles of Association as specified in the Circular issued to shareholders.

By order of the Directors.
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Agents.

Broach, 17th March, 1888.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. PESTONJEE PALLONJEE MISTRI has contracted to SELL the under-mentioned property. Any and all person and persons having any claim in or to the said property or any part or parts thereof by way of sale, mortgage, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise, is and are hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office, No. 27, Meadow Street, Fort, and to the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without any regard to any such claim, and the same will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house thereupon, lying and being and fronting on the south side of Churney Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 92 7-9 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 45, new No. 253, old survey No. 111, new survey No. 3,091, and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the east by the property of Chanjeebhai Dadabhai, on or towards the west by the property of the late Merwanjee Framjee Panday, on or towards the north by the Churney-Road aforesaid, and on or towards the south by the property of Merwanjee Rustomjee Khumbatta, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under street No. 41-43, and ward No. 4121, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Pestonjee Pallonjee Mistri and his tenants,—Dated at Bombay this 20th day of March, 1888.

PESTONJEE & RUSTIM,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

J. NEUBERG,
BOMBAY.

On application Mr. NEUBERG will be glad to send post free, his latest Priced Catalogue of

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.
Havannahs, Manillas, Flor de Javas, Veveys, Trichinopolies, Pondicherries, Burmahs, and Coconadas.
TOBACCOS.
Cut and Plug, fresh and sweet. Mixtures, Bird's Eye Shag, &c., &c.
EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.
Sole Agency in India for Th. Vafiadis, Cairo.
CIGARETTES.
Own Manufacture. Mild, Mellow, and Full-Flavored. 14 brands to select from.
SMOKERS' REQUISITES.
From the first Makers in London, Paris, and Vienna Meerschaum, Briar, and Myalwood Pipes; Cigar and Cigarette Holders; Cigar and Cigarette Cases; Tobacco Pouches and Jars, &c., &c.
AUSTRIAN BENTWOOD FURNITURE.
Light, strong, and elegant, Drawing, Dining, and Bedroom Chairs, Couches, Rocking and Folding Chairs, Settees, Pier Tables, Teapoys, &c.
PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS.
CAMERAS (Meagher's Marion's); LENSES (Dallmeyer's Rosse,' Voigtlander's, Lancaster's.); DRY PLATES (the best English Makers'); Chemicals, Sensitized Paper, Bromide Paper, Printing Frames, &c., &c., &c.
GRAND SQUARE SYMPATHETIC PIANOS.
R. Lipp & Son, Stuttgart.
TABLE LINEN, TOWELS, SHIKAR CLOTH, &c., &c.
Imported direct from the Manufactory in Europe.
COOKING AND WARMING STOVES.
For Charcoal, Coal, Coke or Wood; complete with all accessories.
ENAMELLED IRON WARE.
All white, blue-lined. Cups and Saucers, Soup and Dinner Plates; Meat, Baking, and Curry Dishes; Milk Jugs, Teapots, Tumblers, &c., &c., &c.

J. NEUBERG,
MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

HOUSES TO BE LET.

TO LET.—On the GROUND FLOOR of ALBERT BUILDING, situated on Hornby Road, next door to the Cathedral High School, magnificent shops with frontages opening on three sides. Can be finished according to the wishes of intending tenants.

For rent and other particulars, apply to

J. N. TATA,
Victoria Buildings, Fort.

NOTICES.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, the 21st inst., on account of the JAMSHEDI NAORUZ HOLIDAY.

ORIENTAL LIFE COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Offices of the Company, Albert Building, on SATURDAY, the 24th March, 1888, at 2 p.m.

(1) To receive Directors' and Auditors' Reports for the year ending 31st December, 1887.
(2) To elect a Director and Auditors.
(3) To declare a Dividend.
(4) To transact any other business which may be brought before the Meeting by the Chairman.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.

Albert Building, Bombay, 23rd Feb. 1888.

POSTAL NOTICE.
SIKKIM FIELD FORCE.

LETTERS and other POSTAL ARTICLES intended for officers, troops or followers with the Sikkim Field Force should be addressed as follows :—

A. B. (name, rank and regiment or other particulars).
SIKKIM FIELD FORCE.
Without the addition of any post town.

W. J. HAM,
Assistant Director-General of Post Office.

Calcutta, 12th March, 1888.

FOR SALE, AUSTRALIAN HORSES.

SIX specially selected AUSTRALIAN HORSES recently brought over from Calcutta. All perfectly quiet and free from bucking. All thoroughly broken to saddle and carry ladies. For particulars and to view, apply to

Captain STANNARD, R. A.,
Kirkee Road, Kirkee.

RESIDENCE in London TO BE DISPOSED OF, containing eleven Bed-rooms, Drawing, Dining, and Smoking-room etc., close to Earl's Court Station, South Kensington.

FOR SALE, the complete and handsome furniture of the above, with transfer of unexpired lease at £110, per annum. Address "A. B. C.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

WANTED.

CONTRACTORS to take a whole or part of the cutting of the coal in the Umaria Colliery, Natives or Eurasians preferred.

Terms of agreement can be seen at the Colliery by application to the Manager.

J. W. MAUGHAN,
Manager,
Umaria Colliery.

Umaria, via Katni, 2nd March, 1888.

AUCTION SALE AT MAHABLESHWAR.

ON SATURDAY, THE 31ST MARCH, 1888, at 2 P.M.
(If not previously disposed of.)

"CRAIG HALL"—Finest situation on the hill.
"MONASTERY"—Favorite and picturesque bungalow.
"BIRD'S NEST"—A snug retreat with extensive grounds
"ROSE COTTAGE"—Commands a lovely view.
"MULBERRY COTTAGE"—In same compound as Rose Cottage.

Also a small house in the Bazaar and a Strawberry Garden on the Lake.

THE HOUSE AT SATARA will be sold on MONDAY, the 2nd April, 1888, at 2 p.m.

For particulars apply to

MORGAN & BALKRISHNA.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
OLD RAILS FOR SALE.

THE Acting Agent will be prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 28th proximo, Tenders for the purchase of the following OLD RAILS double headed section 68lbs. @ 85lbs. per yard, viz :—

2,100 tons old Iron Rails, in various lengths, from 12ft. to 26ft.
100 tons of pieces of Old Rails, 10ft. and under.
100 tons of pieces of Steel Rails.

The same are now lying on the Company's premises, Warl Bunder, Mazagon, Bombay, and may be viewed on application to the Wharf Superintendent.

Offers (which must be made on the Company's form to be obtained from the undersigned) must specify the quantity required, the rate per ton weighed over on the spot, and the period within which delivery of the Rails will be taken.

Delivery will be made by the Company into Barges to be provided and placed by the purchaser alongside the Wharf. Payment must be made at the time of delivery.

The Acting Agent reserves the right to reject any or all of the Tenders.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 20th February, 1888.

THE RUKHMABAI DEFENCE COMMITTEE.

HAVING for its objects—(*a*) the protection of Rukhmabai against the injustice and hardship which would be involved in her being imprisoned in execution of a decree pronounced by the High Court of Bombay in a suit brought against her by her husband for the restitution of conjugal rights, the case being one in which those "rights as a matter of fact have never yet been exercised.

And (*b*) The removal of the anomaly involved in punishing disobedience to a decree based on Hindoo Matrimonial law by the penalty of imprisonment,—it being a penalty which is entirely unknown to that law and is created by a British rule of Civil Procedure.

Subscriptions are urgently solicited for the objects set forth above and may be sent to the Undersigned or direct to the Bank of Bombay to the credit of the Rukhmabai Defence Fund.

JOHN FLEMING,
M. M. BHOWNAGGREE,
Hon. Secretaries

3, Church Gate Street, Fort.

CRISTALLERIES DE BACCARAT — PORCELAINES DE SARREGUEMINES.

WE invite inspection of the Depôt of these Companies' Manufactures. Crystal Chandeliers Glass and China Ornamental and Tableware, Real and Zinc Artistic Bronzes, Mirrors, &c. A Magnificent display. Dealers supplied at Fabrik Prices free of Commission.

F. FISCHER & CO.,
Agents for India.

HUMMUM STREET.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, LD.
RAMME BRUSH, EDISON DYNAMOS, AND
OTHER DYNAMOS FOR ARC AND INCANDESCENT LAMPS).

THE above comprise all the chief systems of Electric Light and Power in use in Europe.

OUR PRICES OF ALL MATERIAL DEFY COMPETITION.

F. FISCHER AND CO.,
Agents for India.

HUMMUM STREET.

GERMAN LLOYD
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

CAPITAL M3,000,000—RESERVE FUND M750,000

EVERY DESCRIPTION of SEA-RISKS accepted at most favorable Rates.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

HUMMUM STREET.

TELEPHONES & ELECTRIC BELLS.
The new MAGNETO TELEPHONES require no BATTERY!
INSULATED WIRE AND CABLE
FELTEN & GUILLEAUME'S)

FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING, BELLS, Telephones, Submarine, Underground and Mining Operations As supplied to the English, Colonial and Foreign Governments.

STOCKS ON HAND.
F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

HUMMUM STREET.

A FEW SECOND-HAND PIANOS.
ALL IN EXCELLENT ORDER,
AT
From Rs. 250 to Rs. 550 each,
RE OFFERED FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES TO MAKE ROOM FOR NEW INSTRUMENTS.

PIANOFORTE DEPOT.
No. 1, ASH LANE.

MARCKS AND Co., Limited,

BOMBAY, & POONA,
43, Esplanade Road. 1, East Street.

OLD GARMENTS MADE LIKE NEW.
ECONOMY IN DRESSING.
BY USING THE DIAMOND DYES.

It is really for most colours no more trouble to dye any article a perfect colour than to rinse and starch such an article.

SO SIMPLE A CHILD COULD USE THEM.

Black, Brown, Blue, Scarlet, Crimson, Cardinal Red, Navy Blue, Seal Brown, Olive Green, Maroon, Magenta and twenty other fashionable colours can be obtained equal to the work of the most skilful dyer. All colours warranted fast and durable.

A WOMAN'S DRESS can be DYED for 6d., And a CHILD'S for 3d.

A Sample Card shewing thirty-six leading colours in cotton and wool goods dyed with the DIAMOND DYES, and a book giving full instructions, can be obtained of your chemist, free of charge. Each packet will colour from one to 6 lbs.

Save Money and Time By Dyeing your Garments at Home.

Ful directions given for colouring cotton, wool, and, silk goods. For sale by chemists. Large size packet, 6d. WELLS & RICHARDSON COMPANY, Wholesale Depot, 1 & 2, AUSTRALIAN AVENUE, LONDON, E.C. Wholesale Agents: TREACHER & Co., Ltd. BOMBAY, POONA, and BYCULLA.

NOTICES.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to SATURDAY NOON, the 24th instant, for WOOD WORK and IRON WORK of the Lord Reay Mills at Ferguson Road. Forms of Tender may be had at

PAVRI & RAGHUNATH,
Architects,
No. 28, Meadow Street, Fort.

Bombay, 17th March, 1888.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.
BYCULLA SCHOOLS.

TENDERS for supply of PROVISIONS, CLOTHING, MATERIALS, &c., for the children of the Society's Schools will be received up to SATURDAY, 24th Instant, at 1 p.m.

Forms of Tender and Schedule can be obtained on payment at the Secretary's Office, Boys' School, Byculla.

Byculla, 16th March, 1888.

MORVI RAILWAY.

ARRANGEMENTS having been effected with the B. B. and C. I. Railway goods will be booked through between stations on the Morvi Railway and Stations on the B. B. and C. I. Railway (including the R. M. Railway) from about the 20th March; and all goods will be carried at the B. B. and C. I. Railway's tariff rates except articles in the B. B. and C. I. Railway's special classes which will be carried in the first-class on the Morvi Railway.

For the present and until other arrangements are made a charge of four pies per maund will be added to the tariff rates to cover cost of transhipment and cartage between the Morvi and B. B. and C. I. Railways' goods stations at Wadhwan Junction.

Any information required will be gladly furnished on application to the undersigned.

HENRY T. HARRIS.
Traffic Superintendent.

Wadhwan Camp, 15th March, 1888.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
SCRAP TIMBER.

THE Acting Agent is prepared to receive at his office, Victoria Terminus, up to 1 p.m. (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, Tenders for the Purchase of SCRAP TIMBER, now Stacked in the G. I. P. Railway Company's Workshops, at Parel. The Timber may be seen on application; and Forms of Tender, upon which only offers will be received, may be obtained from the undersigned.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 250, and this amount will, in the event of the Tender being accepted, be retained as security for the fulfilment of the Contract.

The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

ALFRED KING,
Store-keeper.

Store-keeper's Office, Parel, 15th March, 1888.

THE WATERBURY is worn by Princes because it is a good time-keeper.
Prince Albert Victor of Wales,
Prince William of Prussia,
Crown Prince of Denmark,
The Sultan of Morocco, and the
First Prince of Travancore.
are carrying and praising Waterburys.

THE WATERBURY is worn by Soldiers, from Generals to Privates, because it will stand the hard wear and rough usage of a campaign and is a standing lesson on the importance of regularity, perfect action, absolute precision, neatness, and uniformity.

THE WATERBURY is worn by Sailors, because in every port repairs can be executed, if necessary, at small cost.

THE WATERBURY is worn by Scientists who appreciate its excellent qualities as a time-keeper and have tested its reliability :—Professor Jamieson, M. A., C. E., F. R. S. E., Glasgow, Professor Thos. A. Edison, the famous Electrician, and many others are wearers of Waterburys and report in the highest terms.

THE WATERBURY is worn by Literarians :—Edmond Yates of *The World*, G. A. Sala, and G. R. Sims all carry the Waterbury and testify to its merits.

THE WATERBURY is worn by Everyone who prefers a useful time-keeper, cheap and accurate, that can always be repaired for a nominal sum, to a showy useless watch, costly or impossible to set right.

THE WATERBURY WATCH
IS A
KEYLESS, DURABLE, RELIABLE, ACCURATE TIME-KEEPER.
Price, Rs. 8-8. Price, Rs. 8-8.
GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS.
Repaired for ONE RUPEE or less
AT
ANY OF THE COMPANY'S DEPOTS.

HOW TO GET A WATERBURY ?

It may be obtained from dealers in all parts of the country, from SOUNDY & Co., Ld., from the office of the Company, Meadows Street, Bombay, or if order is sent by post to

WATERBURY, BOMBAY,
WATERBURY, CALCUTTA,
OR
WATERBURY ALLAHABAD.

A perfect watch, timed to the minute and packed in Satin-lined box, will be sent you by next mail by V. P. or Parcel Post.

Postage will be paid by the Company.

INSURE YOUR LIFE BY WEARING A WATERBURY.

The Company will pay the next of kin of any wearer of a Waterbury Watch, who may be killed (while a passenger) in an accident on any Indian Railway during 1888, the sum of One Thousand Rupees.

Clubs.—Ten persons joining together and ordering ten Watches can get a reduction of one Rupee per Watch.

Chains for the Waterbury in all patterns—

Equal in appearance to Silver ...Rs. 1 4 & Rs. 2-0
Ditto ditto to Gold ... „ 3 0

HEAD OFFICE FOR INDIA,
MEADOWS STREET, BOMBAY,
BRANCH DEPOTS AT
10A, OLD COURT HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA,
AND
JOHNSTONE GUNGE, ALLAHABAD.

NOTICE.

THE NEW CLUB, Simla, has now been registered as a LIMITED LIABILITY ASSOCIATION, the liability of members being limited to their Entrance Fee of Rs. 100.

The Club will OPEN on the 15th of March. Additional quarters for resident members are now being constructed, and will be ready shortly.

Gentlemen desirous of joining the Club or of securing quarters should apply to

THE HONORARY SECRETARY,
New Club, Limited, Simla.

Bentinck Castle, Simla, March 1, 1888.

BY APPOINTMENT.
HURJIMULL & Co.,
INDIAN JEWELLERS.

TO hand, a large collection of ANTIQUE and ÆSHETIC DADOS for Wall, Palangposh, Foolkaries, Rampore Chudders, &c.

Cheapest House for Indian Jewellery and Works of Indian Manufacture. Inspection solicited. Price list free.

HURJIMULL & Co.,
RAMPART ROW & MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

GOLD MEDAL TEA.

TRADE MARK K T E IN A TRIANGL.

THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Re. 5 interleaved Rs.

THE HOME-GOING SEASON, 1888.

THORPE & CO.

HAVE a large assortment of useful Requisites for Homeward-bound Passengers and Travellers, very moderate in price, and ready for Immediate Use, or made to measure a few hours after the Order is given.

CASH PRICE LIST.

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Deck Suits for Morning Wear	8 0	to 16 8
Travelling Suits	30 0	to 35 0
Warm Suits Cheviot, &c.	45 0	to 55 0
Warm Overcoats or Ulsters	48 0	to 55 0
Best White Shirt Bands	each	4 4
Do. do. Collars	„	4 8
Best Oxford do.	„	5 0
Best Flannel and Silk Wool	7 8	to 8 0
Cardigan Jackets, very warm	10 0	to 12 8
Dressing Gowns	10 8	to 25 0
Warm Lamb's-Wool Undervests	each	6 0
Do. do. Pants	pair	6 0
Brown Cotton Socks	per doz.	6 0
Superior Merino Socks	do.	20 0
Very Warm Lamb's-Wool Socks	do.	25 0
Ribbed Hand-Knitted Socks	do.	30 0
Knicker-bocker Hose, Hand-Knitted	pair	3 8
Gauze Merino Undervests	per ½ doz.	12 0
Extra Superior Gauze Vests	do.	15 0
Stout Merino Vests	each	5 8
Stout Merino Pants	„	6 8
Gauze Merino Pants	„	6 8
Warm Gloves	„	1 8
Warm Mufflers	2 8	to 3 0
Travelling Caps	from	3 0
Best Tweed Hats		4 8
Best Linen Collars, all shapes	doz.	6 8
Linen Faced Collars	„	0 12
Best Linen Cuffs	„	10 0
Linen Faced Cuffs	„	1 8
Overland Trunks, best make,	from	27 0
Solid Leather Portmanteaux		40 0
Railway Portmanteaux		13 0
Tan Canvas Courier Bags		8 0
Sailed Linen Bags		5 0
Gladstone or Expanding Bags		28 0
Solid Leather Dressing Cases, fitted complete	from	13 8
Travelling Baths, with inside Basket	from	25 0
Travelling Canteens, fitted complete	from	25 0
Ladies' Air-tight Dress Boxes, in Cases	28 0	to 38 0
Ladies' Sun Hats		5 0
Overland Chairs		4 0
Despatch Boxes		18 8

	Rs. a.
Money Belts, Pockets all round	from 2 8
Block Tin Collar Boxes	3 8
China Grass Slippers	1 0
Morocco Slippers	3 8
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Marine or Saltwater Soap	per packet 1 0
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Sponges	„ 1 8
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Rug Straps	1 8
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Sovereign Boxes	2 2
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Nail Brushes	1 0
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CONTENTS.

CHAPTER I.
WESTERN INDIA: PAST AND PRESENT—Changes in Western India—Bombay not Founded—Desperadoes—The Merchant of the Olden Time—His Wealth altogether Fabulous—Child and Oxeden—Matters now more Fairly Adjusted.

CHAPTER II.
CAVE TEMPLES OF WESTERN INDIA—Isitors in Past Times—Karli, Elephanta, &c.—Monks Manner of Life—Kylas—How Caves Disappear—Decay of Ancient Faiths.

CHAPTER III.
BOMBAY CASTLE—Area—Weighing Book—Dr. Wills Amour—Captain Crabb—Dungeons—Big Bell.

CHAPTER IV.
MALABAR HILL—Walkeshwar—Lord of Sand—Old Temple—Stone of Regeneration—The Hill in 1842—Pilgrims in th Olden Time—Lady Falkland—View from Cape Bombaim.

CHAPTER V.
BOMBAY CATHEDRAL—Oxenden's Design—Child's Malversation—Opening Day, 1718—Skirting the Bangor—Ass tions—Tombs—Laus Deo.

CHAPTER VI.
AUNGIER'S CONVENTION—Facts of Land Question—Nature of Convention—Bombay a Seat of Commerce and Industrial Enterprise—Our Feudal Superiority—The Land of Bombay—Population at Different Times—Earth Hunger.

CHAPTER VII.
BOMBAY CIRCA, 1839—No Man's Land—Passage Out—Gastronomy in 1839—Europe Shops—Country Houses—Law, Justice and Police—Subjects of Conversation—Bombay Hunt and Races—Commercial Enterprise—Men of the Time.

CHAPTER VIII.
SIR CHARLES JAMES NAPIER, G.C.C.—Napier a Bombay Man—Portrait—Hard Riding—Wellington and Napier—The mother of the Devil—McMurdo of the Bloody Hand—Acquisition of Sind—Hard Times—Fame and Fortune—A Good Hater—His Contemporaries—Swearing at Large—Cardinal Points—E it Carolus.

CHAPTER IX.
ELIZA—Sterne—Abbé Raynal—Eliza's Tomb—Daniel Draper—Mrs. James Eliza's Letters—Donald Campbell of Barbreck—James Forbes' Account—A Ball in Apollo Street, 1772—The Destroying Angel of Belvidere—Ladies of the Period.

CHAPTER X.
HILL CLIMBING, EAST AND WEST—Ben Nevis—Kilts and Calves—Ben Lawers in Ecclesia—View from Ben Nevis—A Boulder in Motion—Heat in India—Dodging the Sun, Khandalla Gorge.

CHAPTER XI.
BOMBAY HARBOUR—Sagargad—Kolaba Fort—Chaul—Francis Xavier—The Prongs—Old Woman's Island—Commodore James—Butcher's Island—Hog Island—Sion's Desolation—Bassein—The Bombay Islands.

CHAPTER XII.
ANGLO-INDIAN GHOSTS—Lord Brougham—Henry Salt—Warren Hastings—Probable Ghosts at Surat—The Dapoorie Ghost—Colonel Wallace's Ghost—Bombay Mint Ghost—Sprits from the Vasty Deep.

CHAPTER XIII.
ELEPHANTA—Cloacos Maximos—Big Snake at Elephanta—Tiger at Mazagon—Who made Elephanta—Decay—Henry Salt—Gibbon and Robertson—Death of Geneva Pimble.

CHAPTER XIV.
THOMAS CORYAT—Arrival at Surat—His Travels—Christmas, 1617—Death—Biographical—Personal—Fame—Desire of Travelling—Defects—Did he know Shakespeare—Conclusion.

CHAPTER XV.
A FORGOTTEN GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY—Sir William Medows—The Bombay of 1789—Antecedents—Jovial Times at Parel—Harris and Medows—Seringapatam—Brothers in Arms.

CHAPTER XVI.
OUR COINS—The Rupee—Sir Richard Temple—India Sink o Precious Metals—Gold Mines in India—Ancient Indian Coins—Forgeries—The Famine of 1876.

CHAPTER XVII.
HOW THE MUTINY WAS AVERTED IN BOMBAY—Forjett, Gunga Pursad, Lord Elphinstone Brownlo Bladnoch—Mutineers Executed.

CHAPTER XVIII.
RAMLEH RECOLLECTIONS—Ramleh in 1850—Aboukir—Norman Macleod, M Briggs of Punch—Mehamed Ali—Mahimudey Canal—The National Party.
Some Bombay Reminiscences
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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Town Council, 3 p.m.
Annual Meeting, Breach Candy Swimming Bath, 8 a. m.
Freemasons' Jamshedi Naoroz Festival, Masonic Hall.
Lecture, on Jamshedi Navroz, Maneckji Sett's Wadi, Fort, 5-30 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Angerton (s), from New Port and Coconada (s), Karachi.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 19th :—Sacrobasco (s), for Dunkirk; Dragoman (s), Marseilles; and Oriental (s), Zanzibar and Mozambique.

NOTICE.—The mail for the Persian Gulf (except Gwadur, Jask and Muscat) close at Kurrachee at 3-30 p.m., to-morrow.

LOST CURRENCY NOTES.—Lalljee Cursondas, a merchant, reported that while at the Prince's Dock on Monday he dropped six currency notes: four for Rs. 100 each; and two for Rs. 10 each.

MR. COWASJEE JEHANGIR'S EVENING PARTY.—Mr. and Mrs. J. Cowasjee Jehangir's evening party at Readymoney Hall, which had been unavoidably postponed for this evening, will take place on Saturday next.

LECTURE.—A public lecture will be delivered this day, at 5-30 p.m., by Mr. Muncherji C. Shapurjee Munsukh on "Jamshedi Naoroz and its History," &c., in Maneckji Sett's Wadi, Fort, on behalf of the Society for promoting Faith in Zoroastrian Religion and Ceremonies.

AN OLD JAIL-BIRD.—Hunmunta Siva, against whom there appeared a register of six previous convictions, was yesterday charged by Inspector Young, before Mr. P. Ryan, with stealing a turban, valued at Rs. 9, of Bhow Footlace, from his house in Duncan Road 2nd Cross Lane, on Monday. The man was arrested on suspicion yesterday morning. Pleading guilty to the charge, the accused was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

SUICIDE.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Habia Rama, aged 45 years. Deceased was addicted to drink and of lazy habits, being supported by his brother who lived at Grant Road. On Monday morning he was found to be suffering from the effects of opium and was removed to the hospital in an unconscious state, where he died soon after. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

DROWNED IN THE HARBOUR.—Kessow Luckmon, tindal of dingy No. 2280, reported to the Water Police authorities, that on Monday about noon, while proceeding from the Customs Bunder with twelve barrels of beer to the s.s. Noorjehan lying in harbour, one of his crew, Shamjee Nursey, who was seated at the bow, fell overboard and did not again rise to the surface. The man, it appeared, was subject to fits, and it is supposed that while in one of these fits he fell overboard. His body has not yet been recovered.

OVERLOADING LABOUR CARTS.—Inspector Dillon yesterday charged a cart-driver, Dondoo Vitoo, with cruelly torturing his bullocks by overloading his cart. The accused had loaded his cart with large heavy logs of timber much over the weight allowed. He had no other cart attached, and the weight had therefore been so much on the bullocks that they frequently fell down, being unable to draw the cart. His Worship remarked that the case was apparently a very grievous one and inflicted a fine of Rs. 5. He hoped that some means would be adopted by merchants and contractors to prevent cases of similar ill-treatment.

THEFT OF COPPER VESSELS.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Inspector George charged a Hindoo, Chuggan Veerji, before Mr. Hamilton, with stealing several copper vessels. The complainant, it appeared, left the vessels close by the accused who was washing his clothes at a well on the Esplanade and went away. On his return missing the accused and the vessels he reported the matter to the police. Next day he accidentally met the prisoner in the street and taxed him with stealing his vessels. He denied having taken them, and the complainant made him over to a sepoy. When in custody the prisoner admitted the theft. His worship sentenced him to fifteen days' hard labour.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.—The regular monthly meeting of the G. C. M. Society was held in the College Library on Tuesday, the 13th instant, Dr. J. C. Lisboa, president, in the chair. There were also present :—Drs. Atmaram Pandurang, Dorabji Hormasji, Dadabhai Jamasji, DeMonte, V. Ballaji, B. S. Shroff, Jehanghir J. Cursetji, D. B. Master, N. N. Katruck, Darashani D. Writer, J. A. De Gama, Vithal Balkrishna, G. F. Gonsalves, A. D. Mody, H. J. Apoo, B. H. Dantra, L. J. Pinto, C. J. Rodrigues, E. Makomed, G. B. Prabhakar and Temulji Bhicaji Nariman, the honorary secretary. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. Dr. Atmaram Pandurang read a paper "On the importance of methods of disposal of the dead, and of our new drainage system to sanitation, together with a measure in mitigation of some of the evils of early marriage, proposed in strict medical point, of view." After a lengthy discussion the meeting was adjourned.

AN ADDRESS TO THE CAZEE OF BOMBAY.

A MEETING of Mahomedans was held in the house of Mr. Hajee Ibrahim Noorani, Chinchpoogly, on Monday night, to present an address of congratulation from the Anjuman-i-Wahab to Cazee Sheriff Abdul Lutiff Londay on the honour conferred on him by Government in raising him to the dignity of Shumsul-Ulma, *i.e.*, the Light of Learning. Among those present were :—H. E. Mirza Kuli Khan, the Persian Consul-General; H. E. Ibrahim Beg, the Turkish Consul, Cazee Shaik Mahomed Murgay, Khan Bhadoor Goolam Mahomed Moonshi, Mr. M. H. Hakim, &c. The proceedings were opened at 10-30 p.m. with the "moulat" ceremony.

Mr. M. H. Hakim, the vice-president of the Anjuman-i-Wahab, then addressed the assembly in Urdu. He thanked them for their attendance at so late an hour; but he was sure that on an occasion like this they did not mind a little personal inconvenience. They had met to present their beloved Cazee with an address of congratulation for the honour conferred on him by Lord Dufferin, in bestowing on him the title of Shumsul-Ulma, *i. e.*, the Light of Learning. This title was created by her Majesty during the Jubilee rejoicings, and their Cazee was the first Mahomedan in the presidency, who was marked out for such distinction. It was a matter of very great gratification to the Mahomedans of the presidency that the Government had shown its appreciation of the merits of the Cazee, in thus conferring on him a title which signified the attainment of a pre-eminent position among the learned. They were to be congratulated that her Majesty had appointed over them rulers who had made themselves acquainted with all the ins and outs of every community. (Applause.)

M. M. A. Kurrim, the secretary of the Anjumna-i-Wahab, then read the address. It stated that Cazee Abdul Lutiff began life in Government service in 1850, when he was appointed *muftigiri* of Sholapur, from which place he was transferred to Rutnagherry in 1856. In 1864 he was pensioned by the Government, and two years later, by the unanimous vote of the Mahomedan inhabitants of Bombay, he was elected Cazee of the city. For the last twenty-two years he had discharged his duties in that responsible post with great zeal and ability to the eminent satisfaction of the Government and the people. The Mahomedan public took this occasion to express their feelings of joy and gratitude for the honour done their Cazee, and prayed that he might be long spared to enjoy it.

The address was enclosed in a velvet cover, and presented by the Turkish Consul to the Cazee, who, in a few words, returned thanks for the distinction for which he was singled out by the Anjuman-i-Wahab.

Mr. Reaz-ud-din Ahmed said that in honouring their Cazee, the Government had not only honoured the Mahomedans of this part of India, but the Mahomedans throughout the country. He need hardly tell them that the Cazee was richly deserving of the title. There was one circumstance in this gathering on which he could not but congratulate the Mahomedans of Bombay, and that was the presence of the representatives of two of the largest Mahomedan States in the world, *viz.*, Turkey and Persia. Their presence was an honour to the Mahomedans of this part of India, and marked the unity of feeling which animated Mahomedans over all the world.

The Persian Consul added his felicitations to those already offered to the Cazee. He said that he was pleased to see the unity which existed among the Mahomedans of Bombay which, he trusted, they would ever preserve. He was sorry that he was going to leave them so soon, but he assured them that he would always remember with satisfaction all that had taken place that evening.

The Turkish Consul offered his congratulations to the Cazee and expressed his sense of the honour the British Government had conferred on all Mahomedans in Bombay in thus honouring the Cazee.

The proceedings then terminated.

PROFESSOR FORREST ON EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

A LECTURE was delivered last evening by Professor Forrest at the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, on the system of higher education in Germany. The lecturer was briefly introduced by Col. Merewether to the audience which was very large, many college students having come to hear the lecture. We give below a summary of the lecture :—

The most important lesson that I learnt during my recent tour in Germany was the one that it was not by technical education alone, but by technical education grafted on a sound system of general education that Germany has made the progress in manufactures which now makes her so formidable a competitor to all nations. By her educational system she has not merely taught her sons the mechanical arts, but developed the intellect of the nation. Most persons know that Germany is superior to other nations in her educational institutions; but they do not realise the important fact that the superiority of the Germans in educational matters is due, not solely to the efficiency of the institutions, but to the careful manner in which every branch of the educational system is adjusted to the whole and to the wants of the people. The German educational system was first carefully planned by able rulers and statesmen, and the noble fabric was then erected by wise and patient labour. From the Volksschule, where the child of the people learns to read, to the University, it is one harmonious structure. To discover the foundations of this structure, we must go back to the Reformation. From the Reformation dates a new era in the educational history of Europe. The newly aroused intelligence of men discovered that the old system of teaching—the logical verbalism of scholastics—was useless for developing the powers of the mind. In Germany specially the reformers were the leading spirits in intellect and culture, and they directed their energies to the reform and improvement of education. These reformers caused a marked improvement in the schools of Germany, but in course of time Protestantism lost its reforminig zeal and teaching, which was entirely in the hands of the clergy, lost its spirit and power. The schools began to fall into a sickly state, and the Government saw it was time to interfere. It was Frederick William I. who first brought Prussian schools into direct connexion with the State. Unreasonable and ferocious he was not a monarch to win our love or admiration, but he had one great virtue, he understood the value of *discipline*. Discipline—Zucht—this single word explains the secret of Germany's triumph and success. To visit all the great educational institutions of the German Empire would require a great many afternoons. The State of Baden, which I ask you to visit in my company, has had many able men to administer its affairs, and has paid great attention to education, and the educational system founded there may be regarded as fairly typical of the educational system of the whole Empire. Describing the Gymnasium of Baden, the lecturer said :—It has six classes, not numbered as in England and India from below, but from above : a sixth form boy is not in Germany at the head, but at the bottom of the school. The cost of education in the lowest classes in the Gymnasium is forty-four shillings a year; in the higher classes (IV. and V.) fifty-four shillings; in the highest (I., II., III.) sixty-four shillings. The entrance fee is four shillings. School education is not only superior, but cheaper than secondary education in India. In Germany the price paid by the parent for higher education is about £3 per annum, and the actual cost about £7. The principle is thus conceded that the middle and upper classes have as much right to have their children's education provided and partly paid for by the State as the poorer classes, and the position is perfectly logical. In Germany the State is supposed to be even more especially interested in the higher education and the town in the lower, and for this reason, in a Real School for the upper classes the State pays two thirds of the deficits, the town one third; for the lower school the State pays one-third and the town two-thirds. On entering the sixth or lowest class in a Gymnasium, a boy is instructed in German, Latin, Arithmetic, Geography, and Natural History. From the day he enters the school to the day he leaves a youth is thoroughly instructed in his own mother tongue. Hundreds of young men early leave the great Public Schools of England without being able to write six lines of English correctly, and in our Indian High Schools the study of a boy's vernacular is also shamefully neglected. The course of Natural History is continued to the highest classes, where the pupils are taught Elementary Chemistry, Geology, and Mineralogy. History is taught in all classes above the two lowest. The course commences with Ancient History, and ends with German History. The mathematical course in a German classical school is extensive. In the two highest classes the pupil has to learn Geometry, Stereometry, Algebra to Binonial Theorem and Conics. In an Indian High School four books of Euclid and Simple Equations is the extent of mathematical instruction. French receives considerable attention in the Gymnasium. A boy commences French Grammar and Exercises in the fourth form, and step by step is made a thorough master of the language and of its literature. Greek and Latin are, however, the two main subjects in the Gymnasium or classical school. Greek begins at the Gymnasium in the Lower Tertia with Grammar and Exercises and an easy reading book, and in the Upper Prima six hours a week is devoted to it, and the student reads nine books—the Illiad, Sophocles, Thucydides VII., Plato, Apology of Socrates, Demosthenes, the Three Phillippian Speeches. Separate lessons are given in grammar and composition. In Latin in the Upper Prima selected books from Cicero, Horace, Tacitus are read, and composition lessons are given. Hebrew and English are voluntary subjects in the Gymnasium. After having wandered over the building, and having spent a pleasant hour in hearing the boys describe the plants placed before them in the botanical lecture room, we proceed to the Real School, which is near at hand. In the Gymnasium literary pursuits occupy the leading place, but in the Real School the scientific and professional element predominates. The Real School, however, is not a mere commercial and middle-class academy. History, Literature, and Language occupy in its curriculum an important place, at the same time leaving room for Mathematics, Natural History, Physics, and Chemistry. In both schools there is no fatal bifurcation which prematurely separates the two main instruments of intellectual culture—language and science,—but in the higher classes of the Gymnasium more attention is paid to Language; in the Real School to Science. The reason is that the pupils of the Gymasium, on leaving school, complete their education at an University; the pupils, on leaveng the latter, enter a Polytechnic College, or at once start on the active pursuits of life. Having described the curriculum of the Real School, the lecturer said it was impossible to find a more thorough and perfect one for the professional man. When I read complaints regarding the Vernacular press I wonder what other results statesmen and rulers expected when the mind of the young is filled, to use the words of Milton, with ragged notions and babblements instead of worthy and delightful knowledge. Germany does not suffer from youthful politicans ready to proclaim their crude ideas on every subject. Why? Because in Germany higher education teaches men not to criticise, but to weigh facts, and discipline of this natnre slays vanity and precociousness. Gentlemen, having shown you the Gymnasium and the Real School, I must ask you to leave Freiburg and come with me to the small town of Futwargen, situated in the Black Forest, one of the most beautiful regions in Europe. The chief branch of industry in the Black Forest has been for centuries clock and watchmaking. Futwargen is the centre of the trade, and for this reason the state of Baden has established there an art school and a technical school. The former is meant to train men to make the cases and ornamental decoration of watches and clocks, artistic and not vulgar and common-place as they are in England. The Technical School is to teach the workmen of the Black Forest to make the works according to the latest scientific inventions, and watchmakers from all parts of the world visit it in order to have new inventions tested, and to gain information regarding their craft. The Director of the Art School received us most cordially when he heard we had come from India, and showed us over the building. The student before entering the Art School has to satisfy the authorities that he has had a sound primary education. The first year in the school is devoted to elementary drawing and interpreting plans; then the student is taught to model; and, lastly, to carve in wood and to engrave. I remember reading in an official document that the teacher of engraving in our Art School was a clerk in the Abkari Department, and Government was compelled to dispense with his services on account of want of funds. It is difficult to trace the binding link between the Abkari Department and art metal work; but, perhaps, the Bombay Government considered that as Burns was a gauger and a poet, so the clerk in the Abkari Department might also be a gauger and an efficient instructor of the Fine Arts. In that case it was a pity to dispense with his services. After having spent a pleasant hour in the Art School, we crossed the street and visited the Technical Institution. The tuition at the Technical School is divided into three yearly courses—the preliminary, intermediate, and final—and embraces theoretical as well as practical instruction. I must now ask you to accompany me over the School of Architecture at Karlsruhe, the capital of the Baden State. The programme informs us that the object of the School of Architecture is to perfect by a system of teaching the following :—

I. Master mason, stone mason and carpenter; Building-tradesman, joiner, glazier and locksmiths Certified work-masters, foremen, and draftsmen.

II. Engine-builders and other workers in metal.

III. Teachers of trades or professions.

Besides these, other craftsmen, such as tinsmiths, turners, slaters, gardeners, road surveyors, stokers, and engine-drivers have the opportunity of visiting the school for a single course. Having given a rough sketch of the architectural course in the Technical School, the lecturer proceeded to say it would be impossible to devise a course in which theory and practice were better blended. He then continued :—The Director asked me if we had an Architectural School in Bombay. I said we had an Engineering College, and in India it was considered that teaching men to make roads and bridges was the best training for architects. A puzzled look came across his countenance. Then he grew profusely polite and exclaimed : "The English are a wonderful people." If he had seen the Council Hall at Poona and some other piles erected by amateur architects, he would have been confirmed in that opinion. It seems to me that it is a duty incumbent on every local Government to found a school of architecture as a simple act of reparation for the injury we have done to that noble art in India. The Mahomedan conquerors, though insisting on the bold features of their own minarets, and painted arch were fain to borrow the pillared hall, the delicate traceries, and other surface ornaments of the conquered. They took advantage of tastes refined by centuries of civilization. If you examine the moulding and traceries of our modern buildings, you will see what we have done to degrade these tastes. Happily we have not destroyed in the Hindoo masses all artistic feeling, as the Victoria Terminus testifies. The carved ornamentation in that building shows what can be done by men trained in a School of Art under a principal who is a thorough artist. In the Baden Technical School there is a special departmnnt for the training of mechanics. He gave a prospectus of the organization of the Technical College of the Grand Duchy of Baden, Karlsrhue. Proceeding, the lecturer said :—In the programme of studies I find nearly 100 lectures and demonstrations given during the term; many of them are of a highly special character. I should like to discuss some of these lectures, but time forbids. I must ask you to return with me to Freiburg and visit a German University which is the crown of the German educational system. It is impossible to imagine a more thorough and liberal course of studies than the curriculum of a German University. They have retained the mediæval division of human knowledge into four groups—Theology, Jurisprudence, Medicine, and Philosophy. They have adopted the educational frame of the mediæval world, but they have strengthened it and modelled it, and expanded it to suit the requirements of the nineteenth century. Gentlemen, Germany, the country where thought is finest, does not neglect the study of a man's religion. Each Theological sect has its own faculty. After Theology comes Jurisprudence according to the arrangement of the old mediæval world. Freiburg does not profess to be a legal University, but during the summer time lectures were delivered on the following subjects :—Philosophy of Law, Institutes of Justinean History of the Roman Law, History of German Law, Private Rights, German Penal Law, Rights of Government, Constitutional Administration of the Ducky of Baden, History of German Law. The Philosophical Faculty in the University is the most important, because it includes Arts and Sciences. The Metaphysical course is far under than that of Oxford. History in a German University is abundantly and thoroughly taught. Above all things, the fact is recognised that a man should have a knowledge of the history of his own country. At Freiburg lectures are given on the history of Baden and on Land Tenures, for the benefit, not only of students, but of officials, who are bound to attend the course. In this respect we might follow the example of the Germans. Many a native student is unable to finish his University course owing to is poverty, and has to take Government service. Government should give him every facility to attend any course at college, which would be useful to him in his official career. The Germans do not think that history means learning a few dates and facts from printed documents, but they regard it as a science, and they know that the aim of every science is to explain phenomena and formulate laws. To do this, facts must be gathered from original sources, and, therefore, the student, is practised in interpretation of ancient manuscripts. The Germans also pay considerable attention to a science closely connected with history, the Science of Geography. Lectures are delivered on the History of the Science of Geography, Physical Geography, Knowledge of Africa. Africa is chosen to create an intelligent *interest among Germans* in their new colonies. Gentleman, I wish a knowledge of India was taught in every school board in England. I examined the lowest class in the Gymnasium in the Geography of India, and found them better acquainted with it than the majority of winter tourists. In fact, gentlemen, I have made it a hard and fast rule never to discuss the Land Tenure of India or the Salt Tax with any traveller who does not know where Delhi is, and this has saved me many a weary and unprofitable discussion. The Science of Economics is not neglected in a German University. The student is first instructed as to Political Economy with regard to the individuals, from which he advances to Political Economy with regard to the State. His knowledge is tested and advanced by debates on economic subjects. Lectures are also given on the Economics of Finance and papers set on this important branch of the science. There are also exercises in Political Economy for lawyers and executive officers. In Germany, Natural Science is not regarded as something distinct from philosophy, but has an honourable place allotted to it in that faculty. Germany has also recognised that the Natural Sciences are based on mathematics, and, therefore, she does her utmost to lay the foundation deep and solid. In the experimental sciences of Physics and Chemistry, not only are lectures given on the different subjects, and experiments presented to the pupils by the teacher, but the pupils are taught to manipulate with their own hands. Practical exercise or scientific investigation in the Laboratory plays an important part in the programme of a German University. Gentlemen, as you all know, in no country in the world is the science of Philology so keenly and thoroughly studied as in Germany. In Germany, it is not the case, as in England, that a man is considered a classical scholar if he can write Greek and Latin prose with a certain amount of accuracy. More than that is expected. The student is trained to interpret old Latin and Italian inscriptions: he is practised in Classical Archæology. If a student takes up French among his Philological subjects, he is expected not only to have a thorough knowledge of French, but he must also be acquainted with the old French writers and the dialects of the different provinces. No German would be regarded as an English scholar who had not some acquaintance with old English, and lectures are given at Freiburg on Celtic Philology. But in their pursuit of foreign language the Germans do not neglect the study of their own native tongue. There are lectures on the immortal works of Schiller and Goethe, and the study of old German is cultivated with patriotic ardour. The neglect of the study of the vernaculars is a grave blot on our present Educational curriculum. The sketch of the course of studies pursued at Freiburg I have given you must not be regarded as representing the course pursued in the greater Universities like Berlin and Strasbourg. I must, therefore, ask you, gentlemen, to accompany me to Strasbourg. At Strasbourg the Germans are attempting the same task the English are attempting in India. They wish to unite to the Empire a conquered people by the common bonds of learning. Instructive is the comparison between the methods adopted by the two nations. The Germans have spared neither time, trouble, nor money to make higher education thorough, but the Indian Government has refused to understand its needs and to carry it out thoroughly. These were the concluding remarks of the lecturer :—Gentlemen, I have now conducted you over the educational institutions which it was my good fortune to visit during my recent tour in Germany, Gymnasium, Real School, Technical School, Polytechnic University. We have found them all as efficient as money and labour, and the wisdom of experts and statesmen, could make them. It is by means of this comprehensive and thorough system of education that Germany has built up that stately fabric, the German Empire. The German Universities—centres of art, science, and letters—have moulded German nature into the Imperial type. Napoleon crushed Germany because there was no German partiotism, but Prussian patriotism, Saxon patriotism, and Bavarian patriotism. The men who were then the leaders of Germany saw that if the Fatherland was ever to recover it must become united and the parochial spirit must be destroyed. The goal was clearly defined and the means to attain it clearly planned. Slowly it was reached. It took half a century for the natural spirit to grow and spread from the centres of learning, and for the new citizens to found United Germany. But the goal was reached, and Germany became a great and consolidated Empire. In India a still nobler goal is placed in view. She has to take her placed in that wide Imperial system which extends to every quarter of the globe, and is destined, as far as human judgment can foresee, to insure the predominance of English influence, of English institutions, and of the English language throughout the future history of mankind. The preparation for such a part involves a high and strenuous discipline, and the duty of the highest education is to regulate the noble aspirations which is common to our humanity, and to supply the discipline which alone can safely wield them. If we wish to convert the carping parochial spirit of the hour into Imperial patriotism, we must follow the example set us by Germany, and make our Colleges and Universities real, that is productive as well as receptive centres of learning.

The Hon. Forbes Adam proposed a vote of thanks to the lecturer. He said he was expressing the feeling of every one present, when he described the address as a most interesting and most instructive. Long as was the lecture, when Professor Forrest sat down, he (Mr. Adam) was sorry that he had finished. (Applause.) He was looking forward to the next morning, when he would be able to study at leisure and more carefully, what they had been told that evening. It was almost impossible to take in and assimilate all that he had told them. All was most useful and very valuable. One thing had particularly struck him, and that was the thoroughness with which knowledge was imparted in Germany, and that the earnestness with which it was sought after. Those where the two things which they might will take to heart and learn in India. (Applause.)

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 20.

(Before the Hon Mr Justice BAYLEY.)

A DECREE ALLEGED TO BE FRAUDULENTLY OBTAINED.

BUTTONBAI WIDOW *vs.* MOOLBAI WIDOW.

THE plaintiff, the widow of Lukhumsey Assaria, prayed that it may be declared that the decree of 23rd June 1882 of suit 276 of 1880 was void and not binding on her, that it may be set aside, that it may be declared that she was entitled to the house in dispute, and that the defendant may be ordered to deliver up possession of it to the plaintiff and to account for the rents and profits. Mr. Lang and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Farran and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane, Edgelow, and Hemming, appeared for the defendant.

The plaintiff's late husband was possessed of a house situated in Dun Tar 3rd Row and by an indenture of 12th December 1872, he settled the premises upon certain trusts, the trustees being Velljee Natha and Heerjee Ookerda. On the death of the latter, Velljee Dhunjee was appointed a trustee in his stead. The plaintiff said that the trusts created by the indenture, after the lifetime of the two persons interested in them, were void and contrary to Hindoo law; and that the premises comprised in the indenture became her property as the heiress of her husband, the settler, who was then dead. The plaintiff was, however, ignorant of her rights. The defendant, widow of Jethabai Mudon, and one Meghjee filed suit 579 of 1880 in this court against the trustees, claiming to recover the premises. Sir Charles Sargent, who heard the suit, was of opinion that the trusts under which the claim was made were void, and that the heirs of Lukhumsey Assaria should be made parties. The suit was adjourned, and the plaintiff and one Ludha Assaria were made parties thereto. The summons, however, was never served upon the plaintiff or upon any person empowered to accept service on her behalf, nor had the plaintiff any intimation thereof. She discovered afterwards that the summons was served upon Pudumsey Ludha, son of Ludha Assaria, a boy thirteen years of age at the time, who was told by the defendant's mehta not to mention the fact to the plaintiff, or she would be liable to heavy costs. When Ludha Assaria came to Bombay, he was told by the defendant's agent Lalljee Kessowjee that, unless he disclaimed all interest in the premises, he would be ordered to pay all the costs of the suit, and a written statement was got, prepared by the defendant's agent in the defendant's solicitor's office, by which Ludha Assaria disclaimed all interest in the property. Some time afterwards, a document prepared at the office of the defendant's solicitors, without any instructions from the plaintiff, was sent to her at Cutch, where she was then living in seclusion, and she was induced to put her mark to it. Plaintiff was unable to remember whether she did put her mark or not; but if she did, she said she did not know what it was she was signing, that the writing was fraudulently obtained from her, and was not binding on her. Ludha Assaria afterwards sent to Cutch a warrant to defend and a power of attorney to be signed by the plaintiff. She put her mark to the warrant, but it was not explained to her. The defendant, seeing that her endeavours to conceal from the plaintiff her rights to the property were likely to become unsuccessful, got one Hurbhum Nursey to threaten Ludha Assaria not to oppose in the interests of the plaintiff. Ludha Assaria, being frightened and being also promised Rs. 2,000, was induced by defendant and those acting in her interests to agree to keep the plaintiff in ignorance of her rights and to refrain from opposing the suit. Plaintiff, on her arrival in Bombay, was not informed of her rights or what was being done in the suit, and after a few days she left Bombay on a pilgrimage. Certain correspondence then passed in her name, which she said was a fraud upon her, and of which she had no knowledge. On the 23rd June 1882, when the suit was called on before Sir Charles Sargent, Ludha Assaria, who had been frightened and bribed, made false statements in fraud of the plaintiff as he had been tutored to do by the defendant's agent, and a decree was then passed in favour of the plaintiffs in that suit. Plaintiff said that the decree was obtained by fraud, and that she only discovered how she had been defrauded in December 1886, when she was informed of what had been really done.

The defence was that the plaintiff's husband had no interest in the premises except as the nominee of the father-in-law of the defendant, who was the real owner, and that the indenture of the 12th December 1872 was executed by Lukhumsey Assaria on behalf of defendant's father-in-law and as his nominee only. Lukhumsey never made any claim to the property and the plaintiff never had any rights in relation to the property. On the death of Cooverbai, one of the parties interested in the trust, the ultimate trust in favour of the heirs of Jethabai Mudon, came into operation, and the property devolved to the defendant and Meghjee, adopted son of Jethabhai, as his heirs. The summons in the suit was duly served upon plaintiff, who had knowledge of the proceedings. She signed the power of attorney in the presence of several persons; and it was therefore binding upon her. Defendant denied ever trying to conceal from the plaintiff any rights which she might have in the property. Defendant denied that the decree against the plaintiff was obtained by fraud or that she only discovered the alleged fraud in December 1886. Plaintiff was well aware of all the circumstances under which the decree was passed. Defendant and her adopted son immediately issued execution under the decree and had been in receipt of the rents and profits of the property from the date of the decree, and therefore this suit was barred by the law of limitation.

The hearing of evidence on behalf of the plaintiff had not finished at the rising of the court.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Mar. 21.—Freemasons' Jamshedi Naoroz Holiday.
Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
Umballa Spring Races.
Freemasons' Jamshedi Naoroz Festival.
„ 23.—Departure of M. S. Bengal.
7th Dragoon Guards arrive at Amballa.
Extra Subscription Dance, Ladies' Gymkhana, 9-30 p.m.
„ 24.—Oxford and Cambridge Boat Race.
Government of India Offices leave, Calcutta.
Umballa Spring Races.
„ 28.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
„ 30.—Good Friday.
Departure of M. S. Pekin.
Guzerat Pig-sticking Meeting.
Apl. 1.—Easter Sunday.
„ 2.—Yacht Club Dance.
Bank Holiday.
„ 3.—Lahore Spring Races.
„ 4.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
Annual Meeting and Prize Distribution Indo-British Institution, 5-30 p.m.
„ 5.—Lahore Spring Races.
„ 6.—Departure of M. S. Clyde.
„ 7.—Lahore Spring Races.
„ 9.—Ladies' Dinner, Yacht Club.
Government of India Offices re-open at Simla.
„ 10.—Dehra Spring Races.
„ 11.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
„ 12.—Dehra Spring Races.
„ 13.—Departure of M. S. Rosetta.
„ 18.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
„ 20.—Departure of M. S. Ganges.
„ 25.—Karachi Spring Meeting.
„ 28.—Karachi Spring Meeting.
May 9.—Quetta Spring Meeting.
„ 12.—Quetta Spring Meeting.
Sept. 20.—Poona Races.
„ 22.—Poona Races.
„ 25.—Poona Races.
„ 27.—Poona Races.
„ 29.—Poona Races.

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PRESENTATION AT BARODA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, MARCH 19.

A VERY large meeting, representative of the *elite* and middle classes of Baroda, was held in the famous Bhasker Rao Vithul's Wada, in Dandia Bazaar Street, on Friday last, where Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna was invited from Bombay to receive an address. The Minister of the State presided. Rao Bahadur Janardan Shakaram Gadgil, in opening the proceedings, said :—

We have assembled here this afternoon to witness the presentation of an address to our esteemed friend, Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatwadekar, L.M., by the students of the late Vernacular College of Science, Baroda. You all know Dr. Bhalchandra by name and by sight. His name is a household word in Baroda. You all know that a few years ago there was in existence in this city a college in which a knowledge of the sciences of medicine, law, and engineering was imparted to the students through the medium of the vernaculars. Our friend Rao Bahadur Vinayak Rao Janardan Kirtane, the late Naib Dewan, had the credit of founding this institution, and our learned and amiable friend, Dr. Bhalchandra, was the principal. With the assistance of other gentlemen, namely, Dr. Shamsudin, Dr. Batukram, Dr. Rastamji, &c., he taught the science of medicine to the students. Rao Bahadur Anandrow Sakharam Barve and Khan Bahadur Kershaspji Rastamji, &c., lectured the students on law, and Mr. Lallubhai and others instructed them in engineering. This course of instruction continued for nearly six years, and it is satisfactory to note that the scholars, turned out by this institution, passed a final examination held by learned men unconnected with the college. It is quite proper that the students who have thus received the benefits of education at the college should be actuated by sentiments of gratitude towards their teachers who took so much pains for their instruction; and such public acknowledgment of their gratitude as they contemplate on the present occasion is as creditable to themselves as honourable to their worthy preceptors.

The following address was then presented :—

We, your beloved pupils of the medical class of the college, respectfully and out of love, beg leave to present a few articles to you as tokens of the gratitude we owe you for the kindness and goodness which we have constantly experienced at your hands, and we pray that they will be accepted by you with your usual spirit of condescension. It is beyond all doubt that the late vernacular College of Science of Baroda owed its successful working mainly to you, and more especially, the establishment of the medical class and the successful teaching therein of the systems of eastern and western medicine, through the medium of the vernaculars, is chiefly due to your exertions. To you, Sir, is due the enlightenment and well-being in society of many a poor and helpless students who has always been the object of your kindness and sympathy in every respect. The treatment we have received at your hands was not merely the treatment which pupils receive at the hands of their preceptors; but it was, we are grateful to acknowledge, the treatment of a parent towards his children—a treatment of pure kindness and generosity. It is difficult for us to fully recognize in a fitting manner all this kindly care and generosity on your part in promoting our culture and well-being. But, Sir, as the Creator of all is pleased to accept the flower and the leaf presented to Him out of pure devotion, so we, your humble pupils, hope that this address and these few presents, consisting of a dress and surgical instruments, which we beg to offer you will be accepted by you.

Dr. Balchrishna, replying to the address, said :—I consider the honour done me to-day as pre-eminently the best and highest of all those hitherto obtained by me either officially or in my private capacity. In one way, I should not have considered myself justified in accepting to-day's presents, for I was not the only one connected with the college. My esteemed friend, Rao Bahadur Vinayak Rao Kirtane was the originator of the college, while my friend Rao Bahadur Janardan Sakharam Gadgil, the president of the college committee, was interested in no small degree in the well-being and advancement of that institution. Both these gentlemen were, as it were, the propellers of the school, while my own share was no more than that of the last wheel of a machine. The moving force was not mine. Furthermore, it would never have been possible to have achieved what little was done during the space of six years, had it not been for the cordial assistance which I received from my colleagues, Drs. Shamsudin, Rastamji, and Batukram In the legal and engineering branches, I was none the less assisted by Messrs. Anandrao Barve, Kershaspji and Kaothekar. If I cared for the welfare of my pupils, I can equally assert that all these gentlemen did none the less. My reason for accepting the presents is that if I declined I should be offending my colleagues as well as my pupils. I wish they were not so numerous, for I value the spirit more than the substance. I shall cherish them and the address as one of my most valuable possessions. The main object of the institution was the imparting of a knowledge of Oriental as well as Occidental sciences through the medium of the vernaculars. Many doubted the feasibility of the scheme, and although its success was assured, it has, by the moving of fate, been abolished. I have, however, hopes that our beloved Maharajah will some day be actuated to start a similar institution, with, perhaps, even better results. People have begun to realize the importance of such institutions, and a school for medicine on a similar basis is being organized at Poona. I would seize this happy opportunity to bring that scheme to the notice of my friends here, and I have strong grounds to expect their cordial sympathy with the school, both morally as well as materially.

He concluded his remarks by denying emphatically that his removal from Baroda had resulted from any misunderstanding with H. H. the Gaekwar.

Mr. Dinshaw Ardasir then said :—Dr. Bhalchandra's allusion to the medical tuition scheme started at Poona induces me to draw the attention of this audience and the more enlightened of Native States in India to the great neglect to which the Hindu and Mogla systems of medicine and pathology have been subject. Since the introduction of Western medical science the death-knell of these Eastern agencies has been sounded. Earnest and even humane efforts have been wanting in rescuing Oriental therapeutics from being snuffed out of existence. The art of healing numberless human diseases and afflictions had its origin in the East, and invaluable knowledge travelled from the East to West. In the course of ages it has, however, undergone great change and development, but it is doubtful whether that is a sufficient and adequate reason for discarding the healing art as originally practised in the home of its birth. I can boldly tell Native States—as you increase your English medical graduates encourage the really able Vaids and Hakims to open classes and add to the flock of their followers. As thousands of patients lie at the mercy of young men fresh from college, sort out the best of your indigenous agencies and let them also freely work among the sick.

In a great kingdom like this, he went on to say, he would like to see a committee of competent English and native physicians found to examine the relative value of the Eastern and Western systems of medicine.

Dewan Bahadur Luxman Jagannath, the Dewan Saheb, said a few words, eulogising the services of Dr. Bhalchandra.

THE BELLARY PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE ordinary general meeting of this company was held yesterday afternoon, when Mr. Damodhur Tapidas presided. The report of the directors stated that owing to the failure of the cotton crops in the Bellary district very little pressing was done, and there was a loss of Rs. 2,360-10-7. The keen competition at Bellary was also the cause of hampering the work of the press during a quarter of the season, as the other merchants kept their own presses. For this reason the directors also relinquished the idea of building a new factory at Hoobly.

Resolutions were passed adopting the report and appointing the office-bearers. A vote of thanks to the chairman brought the meeting to a close.

MADRAS.

BREACH OF PROMISE.—At the Madras High Court before Mr. Justice Shephard, a suit was called on for hearing, in which a Miss Evelina Martin, a resident of Black Town, sought to recover from Joseph Bonifacio Rego, an Assistant Inspector in the Salt and Abkari Department, and residing at Mangalore, the sum of Rs. 2,000, being the amount of damages alleged to have been

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MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLES
ARE CUT ON APPROVED SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES AT RIGHT ANGLES TO THE AXIS OF THE CRYSTAL.

IN MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES it is not only the pebbles which are perfect. Special attention has also been given to the construction and finish of the frames to ensure the pebbles being placed exactly in the proper position for efficiently correcting the particular anomaly of refraction for which they are designed.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES stand unrivalled, and command the highest price, but for those who desire it, we supply also ordinary glass and Pebble Spectacles at Rs. 3 and Rs. 6 per pair, respectively.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.
BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
No. 4, FORBES & MEADOW STREETS.

NOTICE.—Sale of office furniture and sundry iron works, at Ripon Iron Works, Carnac Bunder, advertised to be sold THIS DAY, by order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official assignee, H. C., and in *Re* James Donald, an insolvent, has been POSTPONED to TUESDAY, the 27th instant.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co
Bombay, 21st March, 1888.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 22nd instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, twist, &c.
23 cases Dreher's German beer in quarts and pints.
10 Boxes superior claret, Domaine Du Triangle.
12 bales mule twist No. 30.
5 " grey shirtings and 5 bales dhoties.

TO CAPITALISTS AND OTHERS.
AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LAND AT FALKLAND ROAD.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. have received instructions from Messrs. Bapty Brothers, Limited, to put up their surplus land, measuring about 6,269 square yards for sale by Public Action, TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant at 4 p. m., at the Company's Mill premises at Falk-land Road.
The above land is well adapted for building bungalows or chawls.
For further particulars and plan of the property, apply to the Manager at the Mill, or to the undersigned.
MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 21st March, 1888.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
7, MARINE-STREET.

VALUABLE FREEHOLD GROUND AT BYCULLA FOR SALE.

Under instructions from the Trustees of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises on SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 4 p.m., if not previously disposed of by private contract.
A piece of surplus freehold ground, next to Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, adjoining the Victoria Gardens at Byculla, and opposite the proposed new station of the G. I. P Railway. It contains about 1,500 square yards, and is fronted by the Parel Road, and is specially suitable for residences for Europeans or a Hotel.
For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE MACHINERY.
TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 22nd and FRIDAY, 23rd inst., at 2 p.m., each day, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Machine Depot, at Byculla, Mazagon, and Carnac Bunder, by order of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Mr. P. D. Framjee, the undermentioned valuable machinery:—
Bullock gears for separating machines, corn thrashing machines, 12 and 20-ton screw jacks, centrifugal pumps, safety valves, patent couplings, patent Cleaphne cast iron fan (blast), lift force pump, beam-splitting machine, set of bligo punap, special pulsometer, hydraulic and hand pumps, duplex punch, steam valves, planing machine, hydraulic cramp and dogs, hydraulic sealing lift, stocks, taps and dice, patent alarum for boilers, screws, blocks, crab winches, centrifugal portable pumps, lead-melting pan, wrought-iron drum and a 10-ton travelling crane.
Catalogues are ready, and the machinery is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 24th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 6, Marine Lines, next to the New Quarters, the very valuable and handsome French-polished, blackwood, teakwood and inlaid satinwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, rich table ornaments, China and Japanese flower vases and jars, Hink's patent duplex table and hanging lamps, rich Brussels and Persian carpet, handsome oleographs, &c., &c., the property of Colonel F. P. FORTEATH, 4th Bombay Rifles.
Catalogues will be published, and the property is on view.

PIANOFORTE FOR SALE.
To be sold by Public Auction to the highest bidder by Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. at their rooms on MONDAY, the 26th instant, at 3 p.m., by order of the shippers and at the risk of the concerned.—
A grand square Pianoforte by E. Krause, Stettgart, in ebonized case, quite new, specially made for India.
An iron-framed cottage Piano in ebonized wood case by Fischer and Fritz.

On TUESDAY, the 27th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the 1st floor above their Auction Rooms, Marine Street, the valuable and handsome, French-polished, blackwood and teakwood carved and plain household furniture, plated glass and crockeryware, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, oleographs, Brussels carpets, table and hanging duplex table lamps, &c., &c., the property of the late Mr. A. V. HAWORTH and Mr. C. LEE.
Full particulars will appear hereafter, and the property will be on view 4 days before sale.

On TUESDAY, the 27th inst., at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Meadows Street, Fort, opposite the Paper Currency Office, the stock-in-trade of the late firm of Howard and Company, consisting of cheroots and cigars, tobacco boxes, meerschaum cherrywood and other pipes, cigar holders, brushes, walking sticks, cigar and cigarette to cases, money purses, tobacco pouches, mouth pieces, tins of tobacco, electroplated ware, glass cupboard, show cases, &c. Immediately after the sale of the above the undersigned are also instructed to sell by Public Auction the premises the good will of the said firm of Howard and Company. The stock will be on view 4 days before the sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE BOOKS.
On WEDNESDAY, the 28th inst., at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms valuable and rare books selected from the library of Professor G. W. Forrest, including Tod's Rajpootana, Forbes' Oriental Memoirs, Harris's Voyages, Wellesley's Despatches, Joe's Voyages, Moore's Narratives, Cambridge's War in India, Aldine Edition of the English Poets and numerous works of English literature, mathematics, political economy, and science.
Catalogues will be published, and the books will be on view 4 days before sale.

On SATURDAY, the 31st instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome French-polished, carved, plain, blackwood and teakwood household furniture, made to order by Messrs. Roberts and others, best plate ware, very rich crockery and glassware, a handsome English-built open carriage, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, Hink's patent, kerosine-oil, table and hanging lamps Brussels and Persian carpets, large size pier glasses, first rate oil paintings and oleographs, English-made saddle by Peat, large size English stove, choice plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of G. P. GLENDINNING, Esq.
Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before sale.

PATENT TRANSPARENT ICE MACHINE FOR SALE.
On MONDAY, the 2nd April, at 3 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms on account of the concerned.—
A patent transparent ice machine by West, on the other principle, produces 5 cwts at a time, with steam-engine and boiler complete, the boiler suitable for either wood or coal, all in good order with patent steam governor to engine and all requisite machinery, together with 2 spare valves, a lot of extra fittings and an extra ice box for making ornamental ice blocks.
Oh view at the rooms of the undersigned.

On TUESDAY, the 3rd April, at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Apollo Bunder, the surplus stock-in-trade of Messrs. MURAGLIA & Co., consisting of polished marble tables with loose and fixed marble tops in various natural colours, marble fountains, season figures, toys, samples of European hats, crystal looking-glasses, &c., &c.
The property will be on view six days before sale.
CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 21st March, 1888.

FOR SALE.

	Rs.
A BAY ARAB HORSE, 14-3 hands high, Six years old, Well bred. Certified to be sound by Messrs. Scott and Co. No vice. Fast in saddle and harness, Can gallop. Would make splendid charger.....	850
LIGHT DOG-CART, by Lones, Vernon, and Holden (London), in good condition, 5 ft. wheels, Lancewood shafts with springs. Recently new.....	400
SET of HARNESS, by Dunnett and Company. Black with brass mountings. As good as new	100
ENGLISH SADDLE, BRIDLE, &c. All in good condition	50
The TURN-OUT complete	1,300

Address, "ALPHA," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P.M.
Extracts teeth under N. O. Gas.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW.
Opposite to P. W. Department.

JOHN ROBERTS & CO.,
PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS AND GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,

HAVE received a Consignment of very best Ivory-Handled Sheffield Cutlery, with through Tang. These have been made specially to our order by one of the best Manufacturers and are offered at exceptionally low prices.
18, Marine Street, Bombay.

SPECTACLES.
DEFECTIVE SIGHT:
NOTICE,
MR. N. LAZARUS
OCULIST OPTICIAN,
is now in BOMBAY, and may be CONSULTED DAILY at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Ld., Rampart Row.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL."
Is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY. 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT" on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.
* AGENTS WANTED.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 20.

At Reuter's quotation of 101⅝ there was a decline of ⅛ in Consols in London yesterday; but, in Paris, Rentes were ¼ higher, at 107. Silver advanced ¼d., being quoted at 43¼d. per oz.; and Rupee Securities were higher. Fours ¼ per cent. at £68⅝, while 4½ per cents. recovered the 1 7-16 per cent. which they lost last Friday and are again quoted at £73¾. Indian Sterling Loan was unaltered at 107¾. Hongkong Bank Shares were £1 higher at £49. An extra sale of a lakh of Wire Transfers on Calcutta was made by the Indian Council at 1s. 4 11-16d., which is in advance of ⅛d. upon the rate obtained for Bills at last Wednesday's biddings.

Wheat was dull and unchanged; and in Mincing Lane Produce the only change was in Calcutta Brown Rapeseed, which was 6d. per quarter higher to arrive, in a firm market. Linseed also was firm; but quotations show no change.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet, the total sales having reached at 10,000 bales (inclusive of 700 Surats), morning's forecast of 10,000 bales. Ready stuff was quite unaltered in value; but in American Futures there was a decline of 3-64d. per lb. in all positions. Manchester continued quiet and unchanged. This morning the Liverpool market opened quiet; probable sales, 8,000 bales; Imports 35,000 bales.

In New York, Saturday's rates of 10⅛ for spot Cotton, and 10·16 cents for July Futures were still quoted. The Receipts at the Ports were rather heavy compared with last year, though light as against the year before, and the figures for the three years to date give the following comparison:—

	1888	1887	1886
Monday's Receipts	9,000	7,000	15,000
Two days' do.	22,040	14,000	23,000
Since 1st Sept. '87	5,012,000	4,988,000	4,727,000

We have had another very quiet day in the staple here, the advices from outside by wire having furnished no incentive to business for export; while local spinners in view of a smaller off-take of their production, and a less favourable market in China have not appeared so anxious to lay in supplies as has lately been the case. The purchases of ready Cotton reported to-day have consisted of some 700 bales of Bengals, at Rs. 178-83; 500 bales of Julgaum, at Rs. 198-200; 250 bales of Mowa, at Rs. 210-11; and a little Bhownuggur at Rs. 207½ per candy. Prices have been steady upon the whole, and our quotations given last evening may be taken as those of to-day.

WHEAT.—There has been an easier feeling in this market, and new Pici for April-May delivery is quoted 6 pies lower for all qualities. Delhi No. 1 is unchanged at Rs. 4-4-0 per cwt. In addition to some Pici of the new crop, a little new Hard Yellow (63 per cent.) has arrived, and is offered at a little above the rate for April-May arrivals, say Rs. 4-6-3 per cwt. An exporting house is reported to have sold at least 1,000 tons of Pici 85 per cent. for April-May delivery, at Rs. 4-3-6 per cwt.

SEEDS.—*Linseed* is also rather easier, and European sellers are credited with having made contracts for April-May delivery, at Rs. 6-0-6 per cwt. A little seed of the new crop has come forward. *Rapeseed* is firm and forward business in new seed is reported at our last quotations. *Poppy Seed* is very firm, with forward buyers at Rs. 6-13-6 per cwt.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	15,367	bales.
Wheat	43,816	cwt.
Linseed	27,216	"
Rapeseed	6,423	"
Gingelly	8,282	"
Groundnuts	5,790	"

FREIGHTS keep steady at our last quotations for ready business. The Glenmavis (s) has been put on the birth for Dunkirk at 20s. per ton.

EXCHANGE has been quiet; but Bank Bills have been obtainable at 1-32d. above yesterday's rates, Credits being quoted as before. There has, however, been no demand for the former, and Private Paper has not been offering to any extent. Bank Wire Transfer has been obtainable for May at our quotation for ready, and for July-August, at 1s. 4 7-16d. We quote:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4 17-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4½d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4 19-32d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 4 21-32d.	"
Francs do.	1·70.	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Supported by the news from London our market has advanced ¼ to 3-16 per cent., but the tone has been quiet and little or nothing has been done for money, while for account few bargains have been booked. 98 15-16 has been the rate for the end of the month, and 98 11-16 for the 30th proximo. 4½ per cents. have been quoted at 105¼ nominal.

SHARES.—There has been a good deal doing in this market to-day, resulting in the following changes in Mill Scrip. Sassoon Aliance Silk Mill shares have advanced Rs. 50; Hindostan Cotton are Rs. 15 higher; Connaught have advanced Rs. 10; and Howard and Bullough and James Greaves are Rs. 5 up. On the other hand we have to note a decline in the following:—Swadeshi, Rs. 20; People of India, Rs. 15; Bombay Cotton Manufacturing, Hyderabad Deccan, Manockji Petit, and Queen Rs. 10 each; and Jevraz Balloo, and Southern Mahratta Rs. 5. Volkart Press shares are Rs. 15 down. In miscellaneous shares, Bombay Ice have moved up Rs. 15 Bombay Saw Mills are Rs. 10 lower. Badham Pile have advanced Rs. 5. Bapty Flour are Rs. 6 down. Port Canning have receded Rs. 2½. Bank of Bombay shares have advanced Rs. 2½.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	7 pct.	803½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	600	all	10 do.	865xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	14 do.	745
EXCHANGE BANK.					
Agra Bank	10,000	4	4	6 do.	120
Hong. and Shang.		100			
Corporation	80,000	$125	all	17½ do.	249
National Bank of India	37,320	250		5 pct.	125
RAILWAY COMPANIES.					
G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	..	£100	–	–	£160
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent	–	£100	–	–	£161¾
INSURANCE COMPANIES.					
Bombay Fire Insurance Co	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 10)	1015
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	Rs. 751	1,060
Indian Fire nsurance Co	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co.	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,000
MISCELLANEOUS					
Alcock Ashdown & Co Ld	1,000 / 750	200 / 200	200 / 150	10 / 5 p.ct	195 / 135
Badham Pile & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	167
Bapty Co., Ld.	595		185	Rs. 14	16
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		500	100	2-3p.c	100
Bombay Flour Millers.	750	500	500	10 p.c	0
Bombay Saw Mills	800	1,000	1,000	..	100
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	...	95
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	Rs. 135	2,850
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	975	Rs. 332	715
Bombay Municipal Bonds	–	–	–	5 p.c.	105
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500	500	–	520
Cooper, Madon & Co. Ld.	3,000	100	100	Rs. 10	70
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	40	...	41
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	9½
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25		9½
Kurrachee Lightergage Co., Ld.	501	256	250	...	190
Kemp & Co., Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26	381
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 10	95
Napier Hotel Co.	800	100	100	13 p.c.	80
Napier Foundry and M'fg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	104xd
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	10 p.c.	115
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	8 p.	17
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 19	40
Port Canning Co.	6,000	500	1,000	R 19	335
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	p.c.	104
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	2 p.c.	85
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,200	25	25	Rs. 2	6
Treasher & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	500	Rs. 100	1,280
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,500	100	100	Rs. 15	197
Western India Flour Mills	800	125	125	nil	40
M. Mody & Co	1,000	200		p	105

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATHS.

LAMBERT—February 17, at St. George's College, Weybridge, Surrey, suddenly, Henry George Ripley, second and dearly loved son of Major S. J. Lambert, R.E., in his 13th year. Deeply regretted by his sorrowing parents. (R. I. P.)
WILSON—March 16, at Summerlee, Bowdon, Cheshire, Thomas Wilson, partner, Messrs. Latham Abercrombie & Co., Bombay.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

SYKES—PEARSE—March 14, at Girgaum Mission Church, by the Rev. H. C. Squires, Clement M. Sykes, Harbour Works, Catch Mandvie, to Charlotte Eliza, (Lottie) second daughter of James Pearse.

DEATH.

MODY—March 20, at his residence, New Mody Bay, Fatar Bunder, Mr. Eduljee (Rapoojee) Cowasjee Mody, late of Messrs. Remington & Co. Funeral at 7 a.m., to-day.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

SALTS—March 13, at Ranikhet, Kumaon, the wife of Assistant Apothecary F. J. P. Salts, B. M. S., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

CRADDOCK—BROWNE—March 6, at Jubbulpore, by the Rev. M. Lamert, Reginald Henry Craddock, youngest son of the late William Craddock, M.D., H.M.S., to Frances Henrietta, youngest daughter of General H. R. Browne.

DEATHS.

PALMER—March 10, at Bella Hariya, Gorruck pore District, James William Palmer, in his 65th year. (Deeply regretted.)
STEWART—March 14, at Bareilly, Captain Duncan Stewart, 2nd Battalion Seaforth Highlanders, aged 38 years.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 21, 1888.

SIR CHARLES DILKE, while noting that the highest military authorities agree in holding that a long service army is necessary for India, and that a short service army which would allow for large reserves would best serve the purpose of Home defence, acknowledges that the word "separate" startles men of the robust character of Lord Wolseley and Sir Frederick Roberts. Sir Charles does not refer the true source of the antipathy to the idea of reconstituting a local army for service in India which unquestionably still prevails in influential quarters. The tradition of the peril in which the White Mutiny placed the Government when the Black Mutiny had only been just suppressed, still survives, and in the lapse of time has become more fearsome and deterrent than was the reality to the men who were face to face with it. As is usually the case, the legend has grown in significance as the qualifying facts have faded out of memory. It may be as well to set beside the misgivings which undoubtedly stand in the way of a measure of military reconstruction, in itself desirable and even imperative on political and financial grounds, the opinion formed at the time by Sir James Outram, that the threatening attitude of the Company's European regiments was more the fault of the Government than of the men who had just delivered the State from a great danger. "Bear in mind," said Sir James Outram in a minute on the amalgamation of her Majesty's Indian forces, "how unspeakably great had been our recent obligations to those troops. Think of the marvellous deeds they had just performed, of the privations and hardships they had endured, and the heavy losses they had sustained, and then let us place ourselves in their position, when informed that owing to financial difficulties arising out of that Mutiny which they had so zealously and successfully aided in subduing, they were deprived on a lawyer's quibble of the bounty to which the Prime Minister had declared them to be fully entitled." After all the Company's troops did not mutiny in fact; and it may be doubted whether their supposed intention "to have a regular gale and not be the Queen's men" would have been carried through to the bitter end even had the *donativum* been withheld. Such a conjuncture of circumstances is never likely to recur and any new local army will be constituted of Queen's men from the beginning.

It is not proposed by Sir Charles Dilke or by any one else to reconstitute a local army distinct from that of the Queen, such as was maintained by the Company. A long term army for service in the East, as is now in question, would be the Queen's army as much as the Home army is, and both branches of the service would be bound together not only by the bond of a common allegiance, but by an interchange of officers, and even, under certain conditions, of men also. The suggestion put forward by Sir Charles Dilke is this: it being recognised that short service is unsuitable for India a local army for this country should be organised in which the men should serve from ten to twelve years, while the Home army would be enlisted for three years. The army raised for service in India and the East would have its own depots and recruit at home on special conditions, thus relieving India of a good deal of the expense entailed by drawing recruits from the depots of the English Home army; while England would be saved from the obligation of parting with its best men for the supply of battalions in India. The scheme is not worked out in detail, but in the next article the practical steps to be taken to carry it out will be set forth. That some such scheme will ultimately be adopted there can be little doubt. The present system entails upon India an enormous expenditure for a force which may have to be largely augmented. The loss of another million or even of two millions by a further fall in silver would render it impossible for the Indian finances to meet the expenditure that would be entailed by a considerable increase in the strength of the army if it were made on the present basis of organization. When the amalgamation of the local army with that of the Queen was effected Sir James Outram in the minute to which we have just referred pointed out that the local European Corps had always cost less than the line regiments supplied from England, although the pay of officers and men, and rations and clothing, were the same. The difference of cost was attributed by that competent observer to the costliness of the depot system in England, and also to the greater amount of sickness which befell English regiments in the first years of their service in India. We pointed out on Saturday last that the advocates of later and longer service in India would find strong evidence in the recent report of the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India that young soldiers suffer severely from the diseases and climate of India. The testimony of General Outram, placed on record nearly thirty years ago, receives strong confirmation from the latest word of sanitary science. That distinguished officer showed that the men who joined the local army were in many respects better able to adapt themselves to their surroundings in India than the men in the Queen's regiments, who looked upon their term of service in India from a different point of view. The men who were sent out to the local army came into close contact with veterans who had resided long in India, and had acquired a knowledge of its people and its languages. They soon obtained a great deal of information about the country and the climate. The officers had a thorough familiarity with the people and their customs. They were friendly with them and formed a bond between the Government and the population at large. Sir James drew a picture of the cordial relations between the men of the old regime and the nobles and gentry of India which has its interest even in these days. Speaking of the manner in which the native masses were brought into contact with the Europeans through the medium of the officers of the local army, he added "It may be said that when an amalgamation takes place, India will be supplied as before with young men who, inspired by the prizes which the staff and departmental offices hold out, will exert themselves as earnestly and as successfully in the acquisition of local knowledge and experience as their predecessors of the local army. I reply:—'The thing is impossible, the lads may bring the same earnestness, but it is impossible they can achieve equal success. They will not be placed under those conditions of early association and local training to which, much more than to formal study, the success of their predecessors was due.'"

The centralisation which absorbed the local army in the Queen's regiments was not an unmixed gain. A good deal was sacrificed as well as economy, which completely went to the wall. The introduction of short service has made matters worse year by year, the cost going up as the troops sent out became more and more immature. The garrisoning of India with raw English recruits is not only a very costly, but a very inconvenient and dangerous experiment, which, under circumstances that may easily arise, would endanger the safety of England or of India, as Sir Charles Dilke is careful to point out. A measure of decentralisation which would secure for the Queen's service in India an army specially recruited to serve for twelve years in the country, would give a large increase of force for a less outlay than that which is now incurred. The short time Home army would, under the scheme suggested by Sir Charles Dilke, garrison the Mediterranean fortresses, while the Asiatic army would hold the Cape of Good Hope, if a South African militia does not undertake that duty. This responsibility of providing for the defence of remote Imperial outposts would obviously involve financial questions of some magnitude. Will South Africa consent to pay India for garrisons for a naval station required for Imperial purposes? It may be doubted whether the Colonies will consent to the sacrifices which it is assumed that India will cheerfully undertake. The question of Imperial defence involves many considerations that will tax the ingenuity of statesmen yet unborn. It will probably be found that circumstances will compel the adoption of a system of military decentralisations which will make each great sub-division of the Empire more self-reliant and self-contained for the purposes of local defence than has hitherto been deemed necessary or possible. If this principle obtain acceptance it will naturally lead to the re-establishment of a local European army for the defence of India to the great relief of her military budget.

AGRICULTURAL enterprise has so often been pointed out as one of the directions in which the Eurasian community can find scope for its energies that a good deal of interest attaches to a venture on which some of the leading members of the Anglo-Indian Association—acting independently of the Association—are about to embark. They have not followed the example of their brethren in the Madras Presidency, whose colonies at Whitefield and Sausfield in the Mysore State have from time to time attracted attention. All that is at present contemplated is to secure a farm at Ghat Cooper to work it partly as a market garden, and partly as a sheep farm and poultry yard, for which it is believed to be fully adapted. With Bombay only thirteen miles away there will be a market that will take all that the farm can produce. The managers of the new undertaking hope, by introducing improved breeds of sheep, to send to the Bombay market better mutton than finds its way there now, and to give us better poultry and eggs—in all which articles of supply there is room for improvement. For the minor products of the farm, in which agriculturists at home are frequently being told that they can cover the margin between loss and profit, there will also be a demand which shrewd management should be able to supply. The project, however, is of public interest and claims public sympathy only so far as it may be regarded as the beginning of a larger enterprise. It is capable of considerable development if success attends upon this preliminary venture. Adjacent to the land now taken up are two hundred acres which would be available for cottages. It is calculated that about five hundred small houses, adapted for the needs of the Eurasian community and coming within their means, could be built upon this property. In the success of this enterprise on anything like as large a scale as this an important contribution would be made to the solution of the problem lately discussed by the Sites Committee. If healthy, pleasant, and accessible houses can be provided at Ghat Cooper for five hundred Eurasian families the wants of a class upon whom the great house problem presses more heavily than upon any other will be met. It is because the possibility of so good a result, or of even a part of it, is involved in the much smaller venture to which we have referred that it deserves well of the public.

THERE is no doubt that sooner or later the harbour defences of Bombay will require to be protected from artillery fire by some means other than earthen parapets. Earth, if we have enough of it, is the best for many reasons, one of which used to be that the cessation of firing at night gave time for the defen

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, MARCH 20.

The Rt. Hon. C. T. Ritchie, Member for the Tower Hamlets and President of the Local Government Board in London, obtained leave to introduce a Bill establishing Local Government throughout the country. By this means a number of elective county councils would be created, each possessing the most ample powers locally, including that of licensing.

Large towns would have councils in the same way as the counties.

London would be erected into a county with a Lord Lieutenant.

The Police however would remain on the Imperial list.

The Board of Works would be abolished.

THE INDIAN EXCHEQUER.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer surrenders to the India Council five and-a-half millions for Imperial taxation.

REFORM IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

Lord Rosebery moved for a committee to consider how best to reform the House of Lords. This was rejected by 96 to 50 votes. Lord Salisbury speaking on the question said he personally approved of the principle of Life Peers, but deprecated the abolition of heredity.

THE OFFERS OF THE INDIAN PRINCES.

In the House of Commons, Sir John Gorst, replying to a question, said Government had still under consideration the munificent offers made by H. H. the Nizam and other Princes and Rajahs of India.

ENGLAND AND THE PORTE.

The report that special negotiations were pending between England and the Porte regarding the evacuation of Egypt is unfounded.

THE GERMAN EMPEROR.

BERLIN, MARCH 19.

Messages have passed between the Emperor and the Reichstag and the Diet, in which he states that though he cannot at present take the Oath of Fealty orally he hereby declares his adherence to the Charter.

THE THIBETAN AFFAIR.

ADVANCE OF TROOPS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 20.

The advance guard of the Sikkim force reached Ken on the night of the 18th, some Thibetan scouts vanishing as they approached. From this point the ascent to Lingtu commences. The force if possible was to reach Jeluktso, a village three parts up the mountain and 9,000 feet high, the next day, in which case the attack would probably be delivered to day.

THE DEWAN OF KASHMIR.

The Maharajah of Kashmir has dismissed his Dewan Lachmandass.

DUTY ON SALT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDNAGGAR, MARCH 20.

At a largely attended public meeting of the rural and labouring people of Ahmednaggar, it was unanimously resolved to memorialize the Government against the enhancement of salt duty. The meeting was presided over by Rao Bahadur Narayan Raoji Nisal, who was very enthusiastic. The memorial to the Viceroy was adopted after great discussion. The conduct of the two honourable members consenting to the increase of duty was condemned and disapproved.

CONVOCATION AT MADRAS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 20.

This evening a convocation was held here, the Governor presiding. Colonel Hughes Hallett delivered an admirable extempore address in which he assured the graduates that they had faults which were partly the result of early non-correction and abstention from the use of the birch. Speaking on the choice of career he advised the law students that they have no right to expose the secrets of life in cross-examination. He also advised the graduates who intended entering the press that it is a most exacting profession, and that those who entered it had to use great caution and moderation. He contended that the idea all men are equal is absurd, and pointed to local examples of modest men who rose to the highest positions by sheer merit. He also alluded to the old coast army and its successes. Touching upon social questions he urged that reform must come from within, and that female education was of vital importance. It was the duty of educated men to act as interpreters to the masses, at the same time not assuming what they disapprove in Government measures must necessarily be wrong. They should not listen to self-constituted friends, but before feeling discontented with their present position in life they should compare the privileges now enjoyed with those of hundred years ago, or with those enjoyed by most of the western countries at present.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, MARCH 20.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Massilia, with the outward English mails of the 9th inst., left here for Bombay, to-day, at 2 p.m.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, MARCH 19.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Peshawur arrived here this morning.

LONDON, MARCH 19.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Kerbela left here for Bombay and Kurrachee on the evening of the 17th instant.

PORT SAID, MARCH 19.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Kaugra, homeward bound from Bombay and Kurrachee, left here this afternoon.

MARSEILLES, MARCH 19.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Coromandel, which left Bombay on the 2nd instant, arrived here at 2 p. m. to-day.

SUEZ, MARCH 19.

The P. & O. Co.'s steamer Ballaarat arrived here from Bombay this morning.

HONGKONG, MARCH 20.

The P. & O. Co.'s s.s. Venetia arrived here from Bombay at 9 a.m. to-day.

COLOMBO, MARCH 20.

Mail steamer Rosetta, from Aden, arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 19.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats 4st.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 1-16
The Manchester Market has been quiet.	
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	68⅜
4½ per cent. do.	73½
3 per cent. Consols for account	101⅛
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107½
4½ per cent. French Rente	107
Bar Silver	43¼
Chartered Bank Shares	£23-10
" Mercantile Shares	£18-10
Hongkong and Shanghai Shares	£49

VISIT OF A PARSI CRICKET TEAM TO ENGLAND.

A Parsi cricket team is going to pay a visit to England in May next. The first team went home last year with the avowed object of paying homage to the devotees of the noble game in that country, and getting a practical insight into the game as it was played by some of its best masters. They met everywhere with a very hospitable welcome, but they were defeated, and in some cases signally, in almost every match that they played. It is but fair to say that the team could not be made thoroughly representative of Parsi cricket, as some of the best players had to be left out, from financial considerations. The secretary of the team which is to proceed this year claims to having made the best selection that he possibly could, and he expects great things from his men. The field of selection is not in the present case limited only to those who can afford to pay their own expenses of the trip to England, as it is arranged to pay for the expenses of some very good cricketers out of a fund which has been raised for the purpose. The management claims to have acted hitherto strictly on the principle of the survival of the fittest, and if even now some really good men were forthcoming, room can be made for them by the retirement of the comparatively inferior members of the present team. They are practising daily on the Gymkhana ground by the kind permission of the committee, and they are all animated with a laudable desire to do something better than their predecessors. Whether it is thoroughly representative or not, the team consists of some players who have acquitted themselves remarkably well in matches against the Gymkhanas of Bombay and Poona, and against the formidable cricketers who came here last year from Ceylon. Their full strength consists of the following members:—Messrs. M. E Pavri, D. F. Dubash, D. S. Mehta, J. M. Morenas, B. D. Gagrat, N. C. Bapasola, J. L. Billimoria, P. D. Kanga, M. D. Kanga, Kaikhoshru Irani, D. C. Pundole, S. H. Harvar and J. M. Divecha. Two of these, Morenas and Harvar, have already been to England. Morenas distinguished himself on several occasions in the matches with the home teams by his fine batting, in which he displayed very good form. In the match against the Marylebone Cricket Club, he managed to put together 28 runs, which was by no means a bad score to be made against the premier club of England, having to face the bowling of the redoubtable W. G. Grace, whom he sent to the boundary more than once. His highest score was 64 runs compiled in one of the county cricket matches. The fame achieved by Pavri nearer home as a "demon bowler" in the match against the Gymkhana in the year before last must be still fresh in the minds of cricketers. His swift over-arm bowling fairly puzzled his opponents, some of whose crack bats had to succumb to it. He took so many as eight wickets in a single innings. The proud title of "demon" was transferred this year to Gagrat, a fast underhand, who had very nearly succeeded in making the "hat trick" in the last Gymkhana match. He took three wickets in one over, but the victories were not consecutive. In batting too he proved a tough customer, having made 44 runs before he could be disposed of by his opponents. One of the very best bats among the Parsis is D. S. Mehta, who has often proved a tower of strength to his side, having sometimes averted defeat, and at times, when defeat was inevitable, made it less disastrous. He stood well against the bowling of the Ceylon men when they were here, and piled up 32 runs by some good hard hitting. In one match against the Poona Gymkhana, he has scored altogether 50 runs. Another nice bat is N. C. Bapasola, who made last year the highest score that has yet been made by Parsis against the Bombay Gymkhana. He scored 51 runs, and then was unfortunately run out. Billimoria succeeded in scoring the highest number of runs, 40, in the match against the Poona Gymkhana. P. D. Kanga, the secretary of the team, is a good underhand bowler, but he is better known for his excellent fielding. In a Gymkhana match he did good service for his party by taking three difficult catches at short slip. His brother, M. D. Kanga, is a young student, who has not yet been known to fame. But he is said to be a cricketer of great promise, and his friends expect a great deal from his over-arm bowling. The players have been selected from most of the principal Parsi clubs in Bombay, and they are practising at present with much zeal and assiduity. They will start on the 7th May by the Austro-Hungarian steamer Posiedon, and will play the first match on the 8th June with the Gentlemen of Essex. All the arrangements regarding the matches have been made for them on the most favourable terms possible by Mr. C. W. Alcock, secretary of the Surrey County Cricket Club. They will play in all about thirty matches, several of which will be with some of the very best English teams. Profiting by the example of their predecessors, they have arranged for the exclusion of professionals from the home teams. They will play two matches a week, and their tour is expected to terminate in the middle of September. The expenses are estimated at nearly Rs. 20,000, which sum the management is prepared to lose, if no return were forthcoming in the shape of gate money.

THE MINNESINGERS' CONCERT.

On Monday night, the Minnesingers gave an extra Concert, to which ladies were admitted, and notwithstanding the great heat of the weather, there was a very large audience, over 300 being present. Most of the guests availed themselves of the facilities afforded for hearing the music, which had been provided in verandahs and on the lawns outside the pavilion, and were thus enabled to enjoy the concert in comparative coolness. Apart from there being perhaps too much sameness in the character of the music, the concert was certainly one of the best that has been given by the society, and Major Martin may be congratulated on the successful result of his efforts as honorary conductor as shown by the noteworthy improvement in the light and shade of the rendering of the part songs.

The following was the programme :—

Part Song.....Lovely Night.....Chwatal.
Songs .....Magyar Love Song to a Nightingale.....Brahms.
Mr. Chisholm.
Part Song.....Lutzow's Wild Chase ...Weber.
Quartette .....My dear Mistress.....Spofforth.
Messrs. Macbeth, Moberly, Elsworthy and Ward.
Part Song.....Autumn... ....W. Macfarren.
Song .....The Valley .....Gounod.
Mr. Wyer.
Part Song.....Good Night, Beloved ...Dr. Monk.
Part Song.....The Image of the Rose..Reichardt.
Tenor Solo—Mr. Chisholm.
Part Song.....Students' Parting Song...Mendelssohn.

which it will be observed comprised nine numbers, of which seven were part songs, and two solos. Of the former, "Lovely Night" with which the Concert opened, "Autumn," and "The Image of the Rose," were perhaps performed with the greatest nicety; the latter indeed with its accompaniment by the chorus, *bouche fermée*, and tenor lead, admirably rendered by Mr. Chisholm, being perhaps better given than on any previous occasion. "Lutzow's Wild Chase" always a difficult piece, was so successful as to be encored; but on the other hand "Good Night, Beloved," and the "Students' Parting Song" seemed a little shaky. The quartette, "My Dear Mistress," was perhaps the least successful of any number given, the first tenor being rather over-weighted by the other parts. Mr Chisholm and Mr. Wyer were both as successful as usual in their solos, the latter being encored; but we should like to have heard them in something a little more cheerful. Mr. Johnstone was at the piano, and as successful as he always is, whilst the general arrangements, which must have entailed much trouble, were looked after by the hon. secretary Mr. Roughton.

THE MUSKETRY SCHOOLS.

The Summer Musketry Schools will open this year as follows:—At Chungla Gully and Pachmari there will be two classes, the first to assemble on 1st May and terminate on 30th June: the second to assemble on 23rd August and terminate on 22nd October.

Captain Wright, D. A. A. G. for Musketry, 3rd Class, and Captain Sir R. Collecton, D.A.A.G., for Musketry 1st Circle, are appointed chief and junior instructors to the Pachmari School; and Major Barlow and Major Cave to be instructors at the Chungla Gully School. Ten officers of British regiments, ten of native regiments, twenty warrant officers and sergeants ten native officers and ten duffadars and havildars will be detailed by General Officers to attend each class.

For Madras there will be two classes; *viz.*, one from 8th June to 6th August, and the other from 1st September to 30th October.

There will be only one class in the Bombay Presidency, which will assemble on 1st June and terminate on 30th July.

MILITARY NEWS.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief in India arrived at Patiala from Umballa, on March 16. After exchanging civilities with the Maharaja, he attended the tennis party given by his Highness. The Patiala forces paraded and were inspected by the Chief and the Maharaja. The troops, which consisted of one Field and one Garrison battery, two-and-a-half regiments of Cavalry, and five battalions of Infantry—in all, nearly three thousand troops—were in good order and marched past most creditably under their Commander-in-Chief Sirdar Bukshi Gunda Singh. The Chief addressed the commanding officers, and complimented them on the efficiency of the troops. The Chief left for Jullundur on Sunday.

Colonel C.N. Hodgson, second-in-command, 32nd Pioneers, on return from furlough, remains at Mian Mir in command of the depot of his regiment.

A Royal Artillery officer who, on completion of the term of service fixed for his staff appointment, is detained in India under competent authority pending his appointment to a battery in India, will be allowed the pay and allowances of his rank for the interregnum, provided no undue delay occurs in the posting.

Brigadier-General Sir R. Low, at present in Burma, has been transferred from the Command of the Sialkot Brigade to the Rohilkhand District, while Brigadier-General Collett, also on service in Burma, has been posted to Sialkot.

Paymaster and Honorary Captain Beardmore is transferred from the 1st Battalion East Surrey Regiment to the 2nd Battalion Royal West Surrey Regiment, *vice* Caine ordered home on promotion.

Captain Hanford Flood, 2nd Queen's, has been appointed Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Lynch, who succeeds Sir Martin Dillon on the Divisional Staff in the Bengal Presidency.

Major Suart, Royal Artillery, has been ordered Home to join the depot of the London Division, to which he has been transferred.

The following postings have been ordered:—To 1st Battalions.— 2nd Lieutenant Head, East Lancashire Regiment; 2nd Lieutenant Lloyd, Royal Welsh Fusiliers; 2nd Lieutenants Barrow, Templer and Annesley, Royal Irish Fusiliers; 2nd Lieutenants L'Estrange and Dodgson, East Surrey Regiment. To 2nd Battalions.—Captains Inglis and Hill, Wiltshire Regiment; 2nd Lieutenant Barnard, Derbyshire Regiment; 2nd Lieutenant Dickson, Royal Lancashire Regiment; 2nd Lieutenants Busteed and Douman, Lincolnshire Regiment; 2nd Lieutenants Jackson and Louden, Warwickshire Regiment; 2nd Lieutenant Battery, Devonshire Regiment; 2nd Lieutenant's Stewart and Macquoid, Liverpool Regiment; 2nd Lieutenant Richardson, Norfolk Regiment; 2nd Lieutenants Hitchins, Bell and Limond, West Yorkshire Regiment; 2nd Lieutenant Green, Royal Sussex Regiment; and 2nd Lieutenant Eastmead, Manchester Regiment.

Captain Garnett-Botfield, Royal Artillery, proceeds home to join the depot Cinque Ports Division, to which he has been transferred.

Colonel R. A. Chapman is permitted to reside at Simla.

The following Royal Engineer officers are appointed to the Military Works Department, and posted to the commands named:—Lieutenants V. Murray and Burn to Meerut; J. Murray to the Presidency and Oudh Command; Partridge to Rawal Pindi, and Kingscote to the Sirhind and Lahore command.

Captain Scott, 2nd Dragoon Guards, has been appointed Adjutant of the Oxfordshire Yeomanry Cavalry.

Lieutenant C. Reid, 4th Sikhs, has been appointed Adjutant, 1st Perak Sikhs.

The following officers have been appointed probationers for the Bengal Staff Corps:—Lieutenant Harman, Oxfordshire Light Infantry, to 4th Sikhs; Lieutenant Foster, Middlesex Regiment, to 2nd Sikhs; Lieutenant Fane, Manchester Regiment, to 1st Punjab Cavalry.

The following appointments of medical officers have been made:—5th Bengal Cavalry: Surgeon H Hamilton, to officiating medical charge of Regiment, *vice* Ranking appointed to officiate as Principal Medical Storekeeper, Calcutta; 6th Bengal Cavalry: Surgeon Clerk, to officiating medical charge, *vice* O'Conner, on leave; 15th Bengal Cavalry: Surgeon J Murray, to officiating medical charge, *vice* Barry on leave; 18th Bengal Lancers: Surgeon Dawson, to officiating medical charge, *vice* Griffith, transferred to civil employ; 4th Bengal Infantry: Surgeon You nan to officiating medical charge, *vice* Granger, ordered on field service; 25th Punjab Infantry: Surgeon Vost, to officiating medical charge, *vice* Peever, on field service; 23rd Pioneers: Surgeon Price, to medical charge, *vice* Hamilton, resigned on appointment to 5th Bengal Cavalry.

AMENDING THE CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Section 320 of the Code of Civil Procedure, now in force, empowers the Local Governments to frame rules for the transfer of decrees directing sales, &c., of immovable property from civil courts to the Collector, but the law is silent as to the authority to whom appeals from orders of the Collector executing such decrees are to be made. Such appeals are, therefore, usually preferred to the District or the High Court, as the case may be, and no inconvenience of any kind is experienced by the parties concerned, but it is proposed to alter this course. Section 30 of the Bill for amending the existing Civil Code now before the Supreme Legislative Council, lays down that such appeals shall, from and after the 1st July 1888, when the Bill comes into force, lie to superior revenue authorities, that is, as far as this Presidency is concerned, to the three Divisional Commissioners. The effect of this section is simply this. A poor person, residing in the remotest corner of the Ratnagiri or Carwar District, and wishing to appeal against the orders of one of the Collectors of those Districts, must go to Poona, the head-quarter of the three Commissioners during the monsoon, when steam communication between Ratnagiri, Carwar and other places on the coast is almost entirely stopped, or, in travelling season, must follow the camp, wherever it may happen to be, of the Commissioner having jurisdiction, for the purpose of conducting his appeal; and an ignorant man is likely to lose his cause because it will be almost difficult and very expensive for him to engage the services of a professional man to assist him in conducting his appeal. Surely, if this section, as it now stands, becomes a part of the Code it will be a source of immense annoyance, hardship and fruitless expense to the parties aggrieved. I am, therefore, of opinion that the proceedings of the Collector should, as at present, be made appealable to the District Judge and the High Courts of Calcutta and Bombay support this view, as has already been observed by the Hon. the Law Member of the Supreme Council. Hoping that these few lines will induce the framers of the proposed law to reconsider this important matter.—I Yours, &c.,

LEX.

A NUISANCE AND ITS REMEDY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The complaint placed recently before one of the Presidency Magistrates by a harbour missionary about the unbearable annoyance to which the captains and officers of vessels arriving in our harbour are put to by the European women suggests to one's mind the master remedy for the complete eradication of this disease, *viz.*, the return of the prostitutes to their old haunts in Suklajee Street. The street being well known and being entirely occupied by them, the fallen creatures had not to put forward any efforts to catch at their victims. The shifts they have been obliged to make in the interest of their calling no doubt are base enough, and the law appears to be powerless to afford any remedy. Would it not be under these circumstances reasonable to drive these creatures back to their formerhaunts?

Bombay, March 20. QUERY.

A TRIP HOME ACROSS CANADA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

DETROIT, Dec. 2, 1887.

The new Pacific Railway to Saulte S. Mary involves at the river some very fine engineering works; a bridge at the head of the rapids of 10,240 feet, with spans 15 feet above water line, and a 220 feet swing bridge on the Canadian side. Across the Canal on the American side there is a swing of 398 feet. The iron work was to have been ready on the 1st November. This line will connect with Minnesota and Dacota *via* Dulcette, and with Minneapolis, and so on to Nebraska by a second line, saving, to the sea board, 250 miles of rail.

MINING IN AMERICA AND INDIA.

At Sudbury there are some copper works that give great promise. The largest are the Cliff mines, 6 miles away; another, called the Stobie mine, is 3 miles off Branch lines from Sudbury are already laid to both mines. As yet no smelting or reduction of ores is done; they are being sent into the States, and for shipment to Swansea! A shaft has been started in order to follow up the lode; in October they had driven about 150 feet, and the stuff brought to the surface was far better than that first taken out; the average being 16 per cent. As it was brought to the surface, it was being crushed, fairly large, and picked by hand and thrown into heaps for removal by rail. At Stobie they are about to erect reducing furnaces, so as to treat the ores on the spot, and in the reduction, the sulphur, to be driven off first by roasting or calcining, will be retained in the process, its commercial value making it worth the while. In India, on the contrary, in the reduction of sulphates to metallic copper, this sulphur is not deemed worth retaining; it is allowed to go to waste. In Canada the value of this part of the ore pays for its extraction. This shows the difference between the keen appreciation of mineral values in America, and the *laissez faire* of Indian industries. In the close vicinity of Sudbury are some silver finds, for the right of which 4 million dollars were refused by the owners of the claims; and some samples of gold quartz was shown to me from this locality, containing a fair percentage of gold in it. The mines at Cliff and Stobie are in what we would call the jungle; there is ample timber about for smelting. Labour is, however, costly, and the railway is a monopoly, there being no alternative exit out, and the distance to ship or steamer being 450 miles, the profits cannot be very great. Sudbury is one place only out of a score of places at which the mineral wealth of Canada is being opened out already—practically all of them within the past two years, or since the Canadian Pacific Railway placed them within reach. The same mineral-bearing strata—the Huron and Lamentian—series, is almost continuous from Rat Portage on the west to New Brunswick on the east. It almos staggers one to think of the possible and probable mineral wealth of the rocks

A COSTLY RAILWAY.

At Sudbury the difficult and costly bits of line on the north of Lake Superior is left. The line is said to have cost some 12,000,000dlrs. from Port Arthur to Heron Bay, a distance of 200 miles only. In one respect this was done quicker than that from Heron Bay to Sudbury, as it was accessible from the lake, and was started at many points at the same time; whereas the latter portion was worked from two points only, at a time, and all material and labour had to be carried over. The bays and inlets—really fiords—often running deeply in, had to be gone round by the railway, and in one case (Jackfish Bay) three miles of actual line represent little more than a half-mile of actual progress east. It is a series of galleries, shelves, and tunnels, and it cost 50,000dlrs. a mile to make. The cost of blasting must have been enormous, as the rocks are all of the very hardest igneous character, and had, every cubic foot, to be moved by dynamite or other explosive. A feature that strikes the traveller as peculiar are the small tarns so continually encountered, lying above at considerably higher level and almost close to the larger lake; both water alike so clear and crystal that the bottoms can be seen many feet deep. The side for the east-bound traveller to ride is of course the right hand until past Peninsular or Heron Bay. The timber used in tressles, many of them very long, is many millions of feet in quantity, and in these tressles the scantlings are not cramped in size. It is mostly Michigan timber brought to Rat Portage from the Rainy River Lakes. The whole of this portion of construction shows on the part of the promulgators and of the engineers who carried it out, praiseworthy determination and energy, that it would be well for those in India to copy, who have the yea or the nay of railway enterprise. The Bengal-Nagpore line would not then have taken them ten years to talk over and determine on. If only, in addition, the obstructive element of supervising Government Engineers were removed or very much curtailed, we should not have to wait months before a line could be declared "open for traffic," after it had been actually completed. If the Canadian Pacific Railway had to pass the examination by a Government Consulting Engineer of India, hardly a single portion of it would be open to-day, and yet millions of tons have already gone over it.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

From Sudbury to North Bay on Lake Nipissing, the next stage of 80 miles brings us to the junction of the Northern and North-Western line, which leads direct through the Muskaka Lakes and Lake Simcoe to Toronto, a good shooting—deer fairly plentiful—and fishing country, and as picturesque as anything to be found in Canada. The two lakes are connected together, and their waters flow through the Severn into the Georgian Bay. There is steamboat navigation on the waters, and it is to the Muskaka Lakes that the people of the cities of Ontario resort in the summer. The country is of the same geological character as that around Rat Portage—lakes, islands, and cascades, and fairly well timbered. To the traveller wishing to include Toronto, this is the most direct route, continuing on the Ottawa by the Ottawa and Quebec branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway through Carlton. The intervening country between North Bay and Ottawa following the River Ottawa, being precisely of the character of that gone over for the last 800 miles, can be omitted for places of greater interest, and an insight be gained of the older settlements of Ontario, and the country already well brought into cultivation, this part of Ontario being more under cultivation than any other portion of the kingdom. About North Bay considerable settlement is going on, in the flat agricultural, lands to be found here and there, but small at the best. Continuing by the main line from Sudbury, at miles 393 for Montreal, Lake Nipissing is first seen—an uninteresting and rather monotonous lake; the Sturgeon Falls on the left being immediately after crossed—a foaming mass of tan-coloured water. At North Bay, a town of about 1,000 people, steamers run to other ports on the lake and into Georgian Bay. North Bay station, at which the writer stopped for a day, proved the most uninteresting "stop off" since leaving Vancouver, there being absolutely nothing to see, learn, or do.

THE VALLEY OF THE MATTAWA.

Continuing next day by passenger train, at mile 340 was the first peep into the Valley of the Mattawa, near the junction with the Ottawa away on the left. A few farms of the usual early-settler type appear here and there, and about Mattawa considerable clearance is going on—a tedious and laborious work in this timber land, for there is a considerable improvement in the timber here. Passing Eau-Claire, there come a pretty pair of small lakes, and everywhere along the line are signs of our entering again on a timber trade country. Mattawa is quite a relief in the shape of a prettily built and prettily situated town, lying as it does in the Valley of the Ottawa; it has some particularly good buildings for so small a place, and is backed up by some decent hills, nicely wooded. From the station, it is quite lost to sight. The buildings are painted salmon colour, agreeing wonderfully with the dark green of the pines. From here the valley of the Ottawa is followed to Aruprior, whence the line runs south-east to Carlton junction (for Toronto, distance 262 miles, and the town of Ontario). A line on the left bank of the Ottawa river is in course of construction, crossing that river at Coulonge, from Mattawa where the Ottawa was entered on. The left bank is the boundary of the province of Quebec.

A FRENCH SETTLEMENT.

After Mattawa, a French talking district is entered on, and a country the names of the towns and rivers of which use up the names in the entire calendar of saints, and lacking more, add the prefix "Saint" to names of doubtful Christian origin. At times this valley of the Ottawa presents some pretty scenery but, as a rule, it is now low and flat. Now the agricultural methods and appliances change greatly from the go-ahead Americanisms, and liberal use of machinery of the western districts of Canada. All, more and more as we go east, partake of the slow old world methods of Normandy and Brittany, and farms are worked and lives spent with little change or variety. The Ottawa River is fed almost exclusively by streams coming in from the north, which are the highways for countless logs floated down them from the forests that still keep up the timber or lumber supply of Canada—one of them the most important, Gatineau, coming in at the city of Ottawa.

Ottawa's tide! this trembling moon
Shall see float over thy surges soon.
Saint of the Green Isle! hear our prayer.
Oh! grant us cool heavens and favouring air.
Blow, breezes, blow, the stream runs fast,
The rapids are near, and the daylight is past.

THE CANADIAN CAPITAL.

The rapids here referred to are those we now look down on from Ottawa. The first object of interest is of course these Chaudiere falls, and very grand they are as they fall boiling and foaming into an enormous horse-shoe-shaped basin, over very peculiar looking stratified rocks, worn into ledges by the never-ending rush and swirl of water cleft in a very peculiar manner on the left bank side. They are well seen from a suspension bridge that crosses immediately below them, spanning, as it were, the boiling cauldrons into which they fall. Ottawa is the centre of the timber trade here, and the vastness of the trade strikes one on entering the city, as mile after mile of timber stack is passed, seasoning, in piles of height toppling over almost from its size. The water of the river is rendered hideous with the saw-dust from the mills as, below the falls of Chaudiere in the broad open bay formed by a bend of the river (below the heights of the city), after their rush, they pause and swirl round and round before continuing their course out on to the falls, and afterwards to join the River St. Lawrence, laden with the saw-dust and small cuttings of waste wood, the result of conversion from log into scantling. Viewed from the garden surrounding the Parliament Houses, before these falls of Chaudiere were touched by the hand of man, they must have been particularly grand from a distance, and sublime in parts in closer contact. To-day there is probably fully one-fourth of the total water of the falls that runs through turbines or over water-wheels, so that the falls, as a water scene, are robbed in quantity of a fourth of their force.

BUSY SCENES.

A stroll through the three or four islands naturally formed by the falls, but greatly increased in size by the craft of man who has won from the river fully ten times their original size by piling and quay building on which to erect mills, or in the formation of sluices, or runs in which part of the water gets pent up for utilisation to work water-wheels, or turbines—waters, that seem impatient of their confinement, and that rush on with a speed greatly in contrast with that of their fellow-atoms, that, having missed the catch of dam and sluices, have followed the natural course over the fall, and that now seem to flow along sluggishly after their grand leap over it. The waters of the Ottawa are greatly discoloured; they are quite opaque with the tan colour of bark, so much so as to rob the spray in the Falls of the snowy whiteness that generally accompanies rushing and falling water. It is a busy and noisy scene from this suspension bridge with the roar of falling and rushing water beneath the feet and all around, and the buzz and whirr of the saw ripping up logs with 6 or 8 cuts at a time. There is said to be in timber mills and other industries, amongst which is a very interesting match-box factory, over 150 wheels and turbines worked by these falls, representing probably 80 horse-power each, or over 12,000 horse-power in all. The electrical machinery for lighting and telephonic purposes are run by this water-power of the Ottawa, as well as the pumps for the water-supply of the city. They are independent of fuel and their attendant costly boilers and compound engines, with the additional expenses, and the increased dangers arising from fire in this immense accumulation of timber. The mills are well worth a visit; they are worked late into the night by the aid of electric lighting, and at this time are best seen, standing on the sluices of one of the many dams above the falls. The floating logs that have come down the numerous tributaries of the Ottawa are to be seen collected in vast groups, confined by log-guards high up the river, as far as the new bridge of the Canadian Pacific Railway, called the P. of water bridge. Docks, as they may be termed, or timber ponds for the storage of these logs, are made by the sinking of timber frames, called cribs, ballasted with stone, to keep the rushing water from bodily carrying them away. These cribs, 40 or 50 feet apart, are connected by a strong boom of chained timbers. This imprisons or pounds the logs until they are sorted and claimed. They are then allowed to float down to the private pounds of the mills, where they are laid hold of by an endless hooked chain, and hauled, without any handling, directly up an incline, and on to a saw table. Nothing can exceed the perfection of the manner in which all the work of conversion is done—from the time the log is dragged, *nolens volens*, from the waters of the sluice, saturated with moisture, caught fish-like as it were under the gills, for it is on the underside of the upper end that it is caught by the hooks on the endless chain, to the time it is laid plank by plank, by the hand of man in a pile to season. As in Cincinatti and Chicago, the canning of pig is brought to a perfection of speed not met with elsewhere, and as the visitor is told, some incredibly short space of time from the pig making his last squeaking protest to the moment that he is finally canned down in detail and sealed;—so here, it takes but a very short few minutes in which a log of sound timber is halved, quartered, sectioned, cut to uniform lengths, widths, and thicknesses, the outer slab and rough ends of waste floating away with the saw-dust, useless, to the waters of the St. Lawrence; the utilized portions stacked away to season prior to despatch to the States or Europe. In the mills round Vancouver, well worth a visit, though they handle bigger logs, it is not done in the automatic way, nor in the manual labour-saving way in which timber, or more correctly lumber, is dealt with in Ottawa. The total annual value of this timber trade to Canada in 1884-85 was no less than 23 million dollars, or more than four millions over the total value of agricultural products. Of this 23 million dollars over 9 millions are credited to the province of Quebec alone, and of this, 7 millions to Ottawa direct itself. Most of the tributaries of the Ottawa are wealthy in fish. Large quantities of trout, packed in tin, go thence to the States as well as the larger Canadian cities, and the valleys abound in rich deposits of phosphate of lime—a valuable agricultural manure, and one that is being opened out yearly. The Riviere du Lievres, emptying into the Ottawa, about 40 miles below the city, is one of the richest, and one that in 1888 was being opened out with increased vigour. The States are their best and readiest market, notwithstanding the long railway lead. The valley of the Ottawa and tributaries are said to contain nearly 1½ million acres of agricultural land, still open to sale at a price of about 30 cents, or 1s. 2½d. per acre—about a rupee an acre. The whole of this district is well watered and is good agricultural land, not the equal, however, to that of Manitoba and the North-West, and is greatly cut up by the Lamintial series of rocks, and by forest land, requiring the usual heavy and tedious labour of clearing. The woods are far more various than any of the Western districts, and timber that has hitherto been hardly of any value, compared to the pine and fir varieties, is now getting fast into demand, and at greater value than ordinary timber. The maple, birch, ash, and hickory are now getting their turn and attention as woods of value.

The Very Rev. William Corbet Le Breton Dean of Jersey, has died in London. He will be known to all time as the father of Mrs. Langtry. He had a curious life; and it would be impossible to tell a tithe of his adventures. He had the same strange beauty of face and figure that belongs to his famous daughter. He was tall, stately, muscular; a most imposing figure.

The Swiss give as one ground for their uneasiness a remark made by Count von Moltke when he visited them last summer. Someone pointed out some splendid views to the old soldier as he wandered about in the mountains on the frontier, whereupon Count von Moltke replied, "The scenery is beautiful; but next summer we shall be busy with other affairs." "Other affairs," the Swiss think, means the transporting of troops through their valleys.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A further meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council was held on Monday. H. E. the Governor presided, and there were also present:—The Hon. Messrs. J. B. Richey, R. West, Latham (Advocate-General), K. T. Telang, R. Naylor, F. Forbes Adam, Rao Bahadur Wasudev Barve, P. M. Mehta, and Rao Bahadur Beheckardas Veharidas.

BUILDING REGULATIONS.

The Hon. Advocate-General moved an amendment to the effect that clause 295 (*b*) and (*c*) be omitted, and that after the word *or* in line 7 the words "to take down such building to an extent exceeding one-half thereof, such half to be measured in cubic feet," be added, the effect of which would be that if any part of a building abutting on a public street is within the regular line of such street, the Commissioner may, whenever it is proposed to re-build such building or to take down such building to an extent equal to half its cubic measurements, set back the alignment so as to conform with the generality of building in the vicinity. The hon. gentleman said: Your Excellency, the amendment which stands in my name is one of those amendments which I move in consequence of my experience in the High Court of the way in which those amendments have been dealt with, and I very much wish we had on the Council a Judge of the High Court before whom such cases have come. I think the Hon. Mr. West, when one of the Judges of the High Court, who was sitting on the Original Side, never had any of these cases. This section will work, as the sections in the present law do, very harshly upon individual owners, and the Judges have commented strongly upon their operations. But the new section will act more stringently than the old one. As the section is at present it is utterly unsupported by any English precedent, and as I said is likely to work so harshly that I was asked by an eminent member of the bar, who has now a case affected by it in the High Court, to urge that it be amended. I remember one case in which I was engaged—it was before Mr. Ollivant's time, I will not say in whose time it was—that it was clear the Commissioner knew nothing at all about the circumstances under which the set-back was claimed, and had merely been acting under the advice of his subordinates, and the Municipality had to pay very heavy costs. My amendment will act less harshly upon the private owner, and I have endeavoured to frame it according to the Metropolitan Management Act which no doubt was framed under the advice of some of the most eminent and capable surveyors.

The Hon. J. R. Naylor:—Your Excellency, perhaps no part of this Bill has received more attention by Mr. Ollivant and myself than these two sections 296 and 298, and the object was, in revising the subject of set-backs, in the first place to render it as clear and as free from ambiguity as possible, and in the next to render it as little harsh to private owners as, consistent with the wants of the community at large, could be done. The section as it stands is based as the Advocate-General has admitted upon the existing law which has been in force in Bombay certainly since 1865.

The Hon. Advocate-General: No, the law was very largely altered in 1878.

The Hon. J. R. Naylor: My recollection is not quite clear upon that point, but anyhow I think you will find there has been no alteration since 1872.

The Hon. Advocate-General: Yes, since then; and it is those changes coupled with the rebuilding clauses that have occasioned the difficulty.

The Hon. J. R. Naylor: It is the law at the present time, and on one thing I am satisfied. In a city such as Bombay considerable facility perhaps considerably more than in a city like London is necessary, in the interests of the public at large, to secure set-backs, and I gather that the principle on which the present law goes is this, that whenever the owner of a house is undertaking considerable alterations or repairs in his building that it shall be proper for the Municipality to step in and say we claim a set-back, and you must make your arrangements accordingly. Looking at the great need of widening and improving streets in this city there seems nothing unreasonable in the provision. Section 295 as it stands proposes to allow the Commissioner to claim a set-back in three cases. First, when the owner proposes to rebuild; second, when he proposes to reconstruct or make such alterations or repairs as are specifically described; or third, when he proposes to remove, reconstruct or make such alteration to any portion of the building which is within the regular line of the street. To the first of the three occasions I take it the Hon. Advocate-General makes no objection. His objections are against the second and third clauses (*b*) and (*c*), which relate to removals, alterations and repairs, and clauses (*b*) and (*c*) divide the houses for the purposes of this question into two kinds. There are in Bombay two kinds of houses—frame buildings and those which are not frame buildings. Now in the case of buildings, not frame buildings, in which the walls are entire and the stability of the house depends upon

hese exceptional circumstances are amply covered by the amendment of the Hon. Advocate-General.

The Hon. P. M. Mehta: I am in entire sympathy with the object which the Hon. Mr. Naylor has in retaining this section. I agree with him in his desire to see the city improved as fast and as much as possible, but having regard to private interests I shall vote for the amendment of the Hon. Advocate-General. His method seems to me to be more reasonable than the method proposed in the Bill.

The Hon. R. West: It must be admitted that this section presents considerable difficulties, and although I do not remember that any cases such as have been alluded to by the Hon. Advocate-General ever came before me in the High Court, I have heard and read of such cases. But here one must look at matters from both points of view. He must see that the ventilation and accessibility to certain portion of it are secured and endeavour to enhance the general comfort and welfare, though, in doing so, we must see that these ends are obtained with a minimum of inconvenience to private individuals. It is no doubt a very difficult thing to lay down any precise rule on such a subject. In London the rule is to calculate the cubical contents. Of course, it is altogether satisfactory here, where the tendency is to spread the buildings over the greatest possible space, and if it is decided when undergoing alterations to insist on a set-back, the owner usually carries his building over an open space or back-yard or otherwise to build it up higher. If the amendment, which the Hon. Advocate-General has thrown out, be carried, the owner will be enabled to increase his cubical contents by building up his premises at the back or piling them up higher and avoid the set-back altogether. He has thus done a deleterious thing in addition to defeating the Commissioner in his desire to improve the line of street. I put it to hon. members whether this will not be a decided obstruction in the way of street improvement. I have not been able to hit upon any expression which will modify these clauses. I would ask the hon. member whether it is not better, seeing there are such difficulties on every side, to leave some discretion, as is proposed in the Bill, in the hands of the Commissioner, subject, if hon. gentlemen should desire it, to a reference to the Standing Committee. Against that the Hon. Mr. Mehta would say there would be the possibility of canvassing the Standing Committee. There may be some difficulty about this, but I think it better than adopting the amendment proposed by the Hon. Advocate-General. Building operations here are different from building operations in London, and though the rule suggested by the Advocate-General may be good and sound for London, it is not good and sound for Bombay. There is no such thing, or practically no such thing as building out verandahs and then running up a wall outside in London as there is here. The effect of the amendment would be that five years hence we should stand exactly as we are in the matter of street improvement. With a view to meeting the difficulty I would ask the Hon. Advocate-General if he would not be satisfied by the provision for a reference to the Standing Committee as I have suggested.

The Hon. P. M. Mehta: I would like to add one word to what I have already said. If you make this section strict, the direct result will be that you will defeat your own object. Owners would not be likely to undertake repairs for a very long time and buildings would remain in a ruinous condition for a greater time than is already the case in Bombay. As to the open spaces and back-yards there are very few of them left to build upon.

The Hon. R. West: If there are few of these spaces left all the more reason to keep the few we have.

The Hon. J. R. Naylor: This Bill has been before the public for many months, and not a single complaint has been made in any quarter whatever of all those enormous hardships under which the Hon. M. Telang says the public has suffered. And although the Corporation went through the Bill with very great care they were not able to make any suggestion; but that walls supporting the roof should be included, though they might happen to be inner walls.

The Hon. R. West: Will not the Hon. Advocate-General accept this provision as to a reference to the Standing Committee?

The Hon. Advocate-General: No, I cannot do so.

The Hon. R. West: The Hon. Mr. Naylor is willing to strike out the words about "inner walls which support the roof."

The Hon. Advocate-General: I must press for a vote.

The Council then divided, when the amendment of the Hon. Advocate-General was adopted by five votes against three.

An amendment to section 298 (b) to make it conform with 296 as to measurement by cubic feet was agreed upon.

FIRE-BRIGADE.

The regulations affecting the maintenance of the fire underwent a sweeping change. Sections 364 to 368A., both inclusive, having reference to contributions towards the cost of the same were struck out, and to section 62 (j), which lays the purposes for which the Corporation shall make adequate provision, was added, on the suggestion of the Hon. Mr. R. West: that the levying of a tax of not less than ½, and not more than ¾ per cent. should be authorized to provide for the expenses necessary in connection with the fire-brigade.

BYE-LAWS.

The Hon. K. T. Telang had given notice of an amendment to section 465 in order to provide that the Corporation instead of the Municipal Commissioner shall make bye-laws.

The Hon. J. R. Naylor said: I propose to accept this amendment, that power shall be given to the Corporation instead of to the Commissioner, but as the Commissioner is in the way of knowing more what is the best I propose to make it his duty to lay before the Corporation any bye-law he shall think necessary or desirable for the purposes of this Act. I propose that the clause shall follow section 466, and I understand that the Hon. Mr. Mehta is prepared to accept it.

The Hon. P. M. Mehta: That is so.

The suggestion of the Hon Mr. Naylor was adopted.

SANITARY ARRANGEMENTS.

On the motion of the Hon. Advocate-General an amendment to section 513 was adopted, adding to that section the words "and it is hereby provided that nothing in this Act contained shall interfere with the right of any person who may suffer injury, or whose property may be injuriously affected by any Act done in the exercise of any power conferred by sections 222, 242, 243, 244 or 371 to recover damages for the same" be added after the word "order".

CORPORATION OR COMMISSIONER.

The Hon. K. T. Telang moved an amendment to section 516, which empowers the Governor-in-Council to communicate with either Municipal authority upon complaint being made to him that any of the provisions of various sections have not been, or are not being, duly carried out. The object of Mr. Telang's amendment was that Government should communicate only through the Corporation whether the complaint were against the Corporation or the Commissioner. The hon. gentleman, in introducing the amendment, said: Under section 65 it is clearly laid down that the Municipal government of the city is vested in the Corporation, therefore no communication concerning the Municipal government, no matter in what department, ought to go from the Governor-in-Council except to the Corporation. The Municipal Commissioner is the head of the executive and may have to carry out such works as Government may require to be carried out. But communications should be made by Government through the Corporation, and when it is a matter which falls within the functions of the Commissioner, the instructions shall be conveyed to him through the Corporation. Although executive functions may be concerned, still the communication should proceed through the Corporation. The section, as it stands, is not consistent with the scheme of the Bill, and it is because of that that my amendment is made.

The Hon. J. R. Naylor: Your Excellency, this is a revival of the same question which was considered the other day—whether the Commissioner in the execution of his special duties has an independent authority, or whether he is subordinate to the Corporation. The Council by their vote upon that question have decided that the Commissioner is invested with special powers, and subject to the limitations prescribed by the Bill shall be an independent authority. That being the scheme of the Bill as approved by the Council, I take it that it is wrong for Government to issue an order to the Corporation in a matter which affects the executive functions of the Commissioner under this Bill, as it would be wrong for them to issue an order to the Commissioner affecting the administrative functions of the Corporation. On this ground I oppose the motion, but in order to meet it and make the section clear I would suggest to the Council (1.) That in section 516, sub-section (1), lines 10 and 11, the words "by the Municipal authority whose duty it is to carry out or enforce the same" be omitted. (2) That in sub-section 2 of section 516, line 21, the words, "the Corporation, and if the Governor-in-Council shall think fit, on the Commissioner" be substituted for the words: "such Municipal authority." I also propose that if the Governor-in-Council shall think fit he shall serve notices upon the Commissioner as well as the Corporation if he is satisfied that the blame falls partly on the Corporation and partly on the Commissioner. I think that the suggested compromise embodied in this amendment is such that hon. members ought not to hesitate about accepting.

The Hon. P. M. Mehta: The remarks which have fallen from the Hon. Mr. Naylor in the first part of his speech will prevent us from accepting the compromise. The decision of the Council on the matter to which the hon. gentleman referred did not decide that the Commissioner was to be considered a co-ordinate authority in the government of this city. What I say is, that the respective positions of the different bodies are regulated by section 65. I quite admit that the provisions which follow, distinctly invest the Commissioners with executive powers, and so far as the executive functions are concerned they are all in the hands of the Commissioner. But section 65 shows that the Corporation is the supreme administrative body, and though I do not use the word "servant" the Commissioner is the executive officer to carry out their policy for the government of the city. I do not see where the words co-ordinate authority are made use of. If Government transmit any orders concerning the Municipal Commissioner they must be handed over to him immediately.

The Hon. Advocate-General: If I thought that the amendment proposed would in any way interfere with the executive control the Corporation exercises I should not be able to support it. We know the position of the Commissioner by this time, and I do not think we shall be likely to change it. He is the executive officer of the Corporation, and has always been considered so. He has independent powers, of course, and I do not see why he should object to the word servant. I have the honour to be an officer of your Excellency's Government. I have no objection to be a servant. Like the Commissioner I am appointed by another authority and have duties appointed by Statute and independent functions. I have no doubt that the Commissioner is just such an officer. It appears to me there is principle involved in Mr. Telang's amendment. The position of the Commissioner is settled long ago. Why should we go back and disturb it from the grave in which it slumbers? Every power is given to the Corporation to call for documents, such as he may have in his possession; and if he were an entirely independent officer, to give such a power as this to the Corporation would simply have been outrageous. I think we should recognise this and accept the Hon. Mr. Telang's amendment, unless it is shown that it will interfere with efficiency of control. I shall support the amendment.

The Hon. F. Forbes Adam: I also wish to support this amendment. I confess that when the Hon. Mr. Naylor used the words "co-ordinate authority" I was puzzled as to how it could be worked out. The Commissioner, he says, is not to rank among the servants. He has got special duties assigned to him, which he performs independently, but the main principle which, to my mind, overshadows the whole Bill is this, that the governing power rests under section 65 in the hands of the Corporation. It is no use mincing matters and evading the real issue. To calling him a servant no one should object. There is a tendency to avoid the direct issue or to discuss the point plainly. If the Commissioner is to carry the details of the policy of the Corporation as set forth in the budget estimates, and according to instructions decided upon by the Corporation and given to him by them, I cannot see.—look at it from whatever point of view you may, you cannot get out of it—he is the servant of the Corporation. I know there is a dislike to refer to the point. I myself think it is better to clear the air at once. Recognise the fact before this Bill passes the third reading and make the point clear once and for all.

The Hon. R. West: Whether this amendment is carried or not the position of the Commissioner as servant or non-servant of the Municipality will not be determined by it. The position has already been determined, and I would ask the Council to accept the amendment which the Hon. Mr. Naylor has proposed. It is no use sending an order to any one but the authority or the person concerned. To apply to the Corporation for any information which is in the possession of the Commissioner would be just as absurd as to apply to the Commissioner for any purpose which may fall within the administrative functions of the Municipality. The compromise which the Hon. Mr. Naylor suggests it would be best to accept. The Hon. Mr. Mehta said that speech of the Hon. Mr. Naylor prevented him from accepting what he was otherwise prepared to accept. I hope that my speech will have the effect of bringing him back to his former position, and that the amendment may be acceptable. It does not involve any question of principle, but is a compromise for the sake of convenience. It would be a very elaborate analysis which would clearly distinguish between co-ordination and the respective positions of the Corporation and the Commissioner; but it is better when the main principle has been settled to accept the section as the Hon. Mr. Naylor proposes to amend it. It will prove convenient to work and will avoid occasions for disputes.

The Hon. K. T. Telang: In section 62, the Commissioner is not referred to; it is the duties of the Corporation, and it seems to me there is nothing wrong that with respect to those duties Government should send to the Corporation.

The Hon. R. West: In section 65, the executive power is dealt with, and the Corporation need not be sent to in respect to anything relative to the Commissioner. The amendment of the Hon. Mr. Naylor preserves the dignity of the Corporation, at the same time it does not lead to a dead-lock.

The Hon. F. Forbes Adam: Could not the Corporation pass on to the Commissioner anything concerning the executive duties?

The Hon. K. T. Telang: I would have no objection to it being provided that they should pass it on to the Commissioner forthwith.

The Hon. Advocate-General: I think that would meet the matter.

The Hon. J. R. Naylor: It would; but there is but one executive authority, and his position justifies that he shall be recognised by Government as such an authority.

The amendment of the Hon. Mr. Naylor was then put to the vote with the result that it was carried by a majority of one.

H. E. the President, having in this instance exercised his right of voting, gave it in favour of the amendment.

The Hon. J. R. Naylor: Then the Hon. Mr. Telang's amendment cannot co-exist.

Amendments were then submitted by the Hon. J. R. Naylor to sections 517 and 518 as follows: "That in sub-section (1) of section 517, lines 11—16, the following words be substituted for the words "the commissioner" down to the end of the sub-section, viz.:—"that the said portion of the said works be repaired, improved or otherwise rendered sound and effective, within a reasonable time to be prescribed in the notice." 4. That for the first two and a half lines of sub-section (2) of section 517, down to and including the words "to do", the following words be substituted, viz.:—"(2) The said notice shall be addressed to the Corporation and to the Commissioner and it shall be incumbent on the Corporation and on the Commissioner, within the limits of their respective powers, to give effect thereto. If effect be not given thereto." That for the first three lines of sub-section (2) of section 518, the following words be substituted, viz.:—"2. On receipt of any such requisition, the Commissioner shall forthwith forward a copy thereof to the Corporation, who shall be bound to take steps, if any be necessary, for enabling the Commissioner to comply therewith, without prejudice to other claims on the Municipal fund. If within fourteen days from the delivery of the requisition to the Commissioner, the same is not complied with." The two first were accepted, but in place of the amendment on sub-section (2) of section 518 was rejected, in the place thereof being substituted in line 7 "the Corporation shall cause to be paid" instead of "the Commissioner shall pay".

A proposal of the Hon. J. R. Naylor to substitute for section 524 a new section providing that the Corporation, the Standing Committee and the Commissioner shall comply with requisitions of Government for extracts of the proceedings of the Corporation or Standing Committee was rejected, and one submitted by the Hon. Advocate-General substituting the words "Corporation" for any "Municipal authority" in the section as it at present stands was adopted.

Several supplementary and minor amendments were then approved, and his Excellency adjourned the council, fixing Saturday next for the consideration of amendments rendered necessary by a communication from the Government of India having reference to the jurisdiction of the Chief Judge of the Small Cause Court, and various verbal amendments rendered necessary by the acceptation of the various proposals of hon. members.

The third reading of the Bill will be taken on Tuesday next.

It is said that an attempt is being made to raise the capital for a new weekly journal to compete on Home Rule lines with the two papers already in existence, and which are now both Unionist. The name of the author of "Obiter Dicta" is being freely mentioned in connexion with the editorship, while among the more notable contributors will, it is said, be Canon Maccoll and Mr. John Morley. It is also hinted that should Mr. Birrell be induced to go into this venture there will be associated with him another gentleman as political editor, after the manner of one of the two existing weeklies.

At a soiree and concert in connection with a church at Maxwell-town (Dumfriesshire), the Rev. W. Graham, when pleading for financial assistance, said he had received from a friend in America a description of one of the methods they adopted in that country for "raising money for the kirks." This was by means of meetings called "sociables." These were of different kinds. One was called "the crazy sociable." The ladies came in the most fantastic costumes, and put the pickles in the sugar-basin, and generally things were turned topsy-turvy. But the most amusing of the sociables was one at which the ladies were put up to auction. The man who bid highest had the privilege of seeing the prettiest lady in the room home. The result was that if a lady had a sweetheart present he forked out his last dollar rather than let another fellow see her home.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The following additional passengers arrived from Genoa per Italian mail steamer R. Rubattino on the 19th inst.—Mr. and Mrs. Cuffe.

The B. I. steamer Coconada, Captain J. B. Mackay, arrived in Bombay yesterday afternoon, laden with general cargo and the following passengers from Karachi and Coast:—Mr. J. Mitchell, one Sister of Charity, Mr. Patuck, and about 500 deck.

The s. s. Dragoman, 1,839 tons, Captain J. B. Rose, sailed from Bombay yesterday, for Marseilles, laden with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. P. D. Jarrett, Captains Mac Mullen, Berton, Brunker, Houghton, and Farquharson, and Mrs. Stewart.

The B. I. S. N. steamer Oriental, Captain G. F. Simpson, sailed yesterday for Aden, Zanzibar, and other East African ports, laden with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Captain Onslow, R. E., and Mr. E. G. Young, for Aden; and fifty deck for Aden and other ports.

The s. s. Angerton, 1,823 tons, Captain H. Morris, arrived in port yesterday morning from Newport, laden with 3,006 tons coals and the following passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. Kugelman and Mr. Greenburg. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—March 20.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Surat	1676	Parlitt	A	P. & O. Co.
„ Rubattino	3044	G. Merello	B	F. Bazzoni.
„ Hajeen	1542	Newey	C	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Merton Hall	2944	J. Hughes	D	E. Bates & Co.
„ Nedjed	1738	J. M. Reid	E	K. Nixon & Co.
„ C. Mackenzie	1927	S. Beer	F	F. Muir & Co.
„ Inishowenhead	1987	T. McCalmont	G	M. Mackenzie & Co.
„ Haverton	1643	J. Peters	H	W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ Anama	2449	F. R. Newell	K	K. Nixon & Co.
„ City of Canterbury	2099	A. B. Gray	L	Sir Charles Forbes & Co.
„ Arara	2666	Mackinlay	N	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Brocadale	1416	J. Notman	O	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Rialto	1798	F. Kerr	P	F. Muir & Co.
„ Friary	1505	T. R. Evan	Ibis	K. Nixon & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

„ St. Regulus	2031	Henry	...	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Sacrabosca	1976	H. Gibb	...	Captain.
„ Gem	1351	Nicholl	...	Boyts Craig & Co.
„ Sumatra	1406	W. E. Breeze	..	Hajee C. Joosub & Co.
„ Glenmavis	1826	J. G. Wright	...	W. & A. Graham & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commander	From.
20	Angerton (s)	Marris	New Port, Feb. 18.
	Coconada (s)	Simpson	Karachi.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
19	Sacrobosco (s)	Gibb	Dunkirk.
	Dragoman (s)	Rose	Marseilles.
	Oriental (s)	Simpson	Zanzibar & Mozambique.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer R. Rubattino, for Genoa, &c.
„ Glenmavis, for Dunkirk.
„ Coconada, for Karachi and Coast.

The s. s. Bisdoo, Edwards, cleared out yesterday for Dutch Mandvie.

DAILY EXPORTS—March 19.

For Liverpool.

Merton Hall s—115 cwts coir yarn, P Govindji; 157 cwts coir yarn, L Nursey; 80 bales wool, Nanji Bhanjee; 1,000 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 1,400 cwts meal bones, R Fazal; 710 cwts bone meal F M Rahimbhai.

For London.

City of Canterbury s—72 cwts gum Arabic, R Poonja 110 bales cotton, Durst and Co; 89 cwts cloves, A R Khan Md; 26 bales hides, M Mooloobhai; 600 bales cotton, Thos H Moore; 30 bales skins, M Nassaroola; 250 cwts cloves, M Khanbhai; 620 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 4 cases indigo, T Chimandas; 2,000 cwts linseed, K Lukmidas and Co; 600 cwts myrabolums and 105 cwts ginger, N Lalji; 21 cases indigo, The Bo Co Ld; 45 cwts gum Arabic, S Ramji; 1 box Indian curiosities, R F Batliboi; 23 bales hides, P Edalji; 75 cwts gum Arabic, G Sajpal; 130 cwts ginger, S Purbat and Co; 240 cwts myrabolums, B Gogerchand.

For Hull.

Rialto, s—100 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co; 3,500 cwts myrabolums, Volkart Bros.

For Antwerp.

Anam, s—100 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co; 110 bales cotton, Ritchie Stewart and Co; 1,670 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 300 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co; 3,400 cwts gingellyseed, A Blaschcek and Co.

Haverton, s—668 cwts linseed, Sanday and Co; 310 bales cotton, A Blaschcek and Co.

For Havre.

Gem, s—700 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 100 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co; 727 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

For Marseilles.

St Regulus, s—5,250 cwts gingellyseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 999 cwts castorseed, C Mowji.

Dragoman, s—750 cwts groundnuts, Lang Moir and Co; 1,300 cwts groundnuts, E D Sassoon and Co; 2,600 cwts wheat and 2,000 cwts gingellyseed, Ralli Bros; 999 cwts gingellyseed, C Mowji.

Clan Mackenzie, s—300 cwts fennalseed, Volkart Bros; 6,000 cwts mowdassed, E D Sassoon and Co; 501 cwts mustardseed and 1,000 cwts wheat, J Fachiri; 100 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co.

For Genoa.

St Regulus, s—50 bales cotton, A Blaschcek and Co; 1,000 cwts linseed, J C Busby and Co.

For Gothenbury.

Rialto, s—100 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

For Trieste.

Pandora, s—775 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 18 tons teak squares, A McKenzie; 330 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 210 bales cotton, A Blaschcek and Co; 110 bales cotton, J C Busby and Co; 32 cwts linseed, 16 cwts mother-of-pearl shells, and 1,597 cwts myrabolums, A Schweiger.

For Venice.

Pandora, s—125 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

For Kobe.

Surat, s—275 bales twist, F Sands and Co.

For Hongkong.

Surat, s—23 cases Indian curiosities, R Bhikaji and Son; 226 cwts sharkfins, C Ebram.

For Calcutta.

Secundra, s—100 bales cotton, C R Sethna.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—March 19.

Pollard, Major, 19th Madras Infantary, from leave, from Italy.

March 20.

Schneider, Lieut, 2nd Madras Regt, to join the 12th Bo Infy, from Kamptee.

Birrell, Surgeon, Bombay Medical Staff, on duty, from Burma.

DEPARTURES.—March 18.

Vibart, Major Bengal, RA, to rejoin, to R Pindi.

March 20.

Tyler, Captain Bombay, Qr. M G's Dept, on duty, to Poona.

White Captain, 5th Bengal Cavalry, on duty, to Mian Meer.

Lethbridge, Lieut, 9th Madras Infantry, on duty, to Madras.

Haughton Captain, Bengal, 35th Sikhs, on private leave, to England.

Farquharson, Captain, Bengal, 3rd Dragoon Guards, on leave, to England.

Brunker Capt and Adjt, Bengal, R H A, on leave, to England.

Borton, Capt and Adjt, Bengal, Norfolk Regt, on leave, to England.

MacMullen, Captain, Bengal, Judge-Advocate Genl's Dept, on leave, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant, B.V.R.C.

Bombay, 21st March, 1888.

1. The Corps will parade for the annual Inspection by the Brigadier-General on Saturday next, 24th instant. Fall in opposite the Gymkhana at 4-30 p.m. Red uniform with helmets and accoutrements to be worn. All unable to attend must send in sick certificate or apply for leave to Officer Commanding Company. Members who are at the Tram terminus at Colaba, Parel Road, Grant Road, Girgaum, and Prince's Dock at 3-50 p.m., and those met on the way will have their fares paid, and members defraying their own fares will be refunded the amount on applying after parade to the Instructors.

2. Sword drill for officers and Staff Sergeants at 5-30 p.m. on Thursday at the Volunteer Club.

3. Proficiency class on Thursday at 6 p.m. at the Volunteer Club.

4. There will be drill for "F" Company at the Bombay Flour Mill's Compound on Thursday evening, the 22nd instant, at 5 p.m. Red uniform.

5. In accordance with district order No. 469 of 1st March, the candidates for proficiency certificates will attend at Head Quarters at 7 a.m. for examination on the 24th inst. Dress red uniform.

Bombay Light Horse.

The following order is notified:—

6. The troop will parade at 4-30 p.m. on the 23rd instant, near the Gymkhana for inspection by the Brigadier-General Commanding the district. Field drill order.

It is hoped that all will endeavour to attend, as well as on Thursday morning at 7 a.m.

By order,

(Sd.) H. S. B. HODGKINSON, Capt. & Adjutant, Bombay Vol. R. Corps.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India.*)

Home Department.

Establishments—Mr T Denroche Smith is permitted to resign H M's B C S, from 12th Jan 1888.

Medical—Surg-Maj G Hutcheson, M D, to officiate as Statistical Officer to the Govt of India in the Sanitary and Medical Depts during the absence on furlough of Surg-Maj D Wilkie, M B, or until further orders.

Ecclesiastical—The Rev C Swynnerton, a Junior Chaplain on the Benl (Lahore) Ecclesiastical Etablt, to be Senior Chaplain, from 12th Nov 1887.

The services of the Rev H O Moore, M A, a Junior Chaplain on the Benl Ecclesiastical Establt, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of Benl, from 7th inst.

H M's Secy of State for India has permited the Rev Marsh Kirkby, M A, a Junior Chaplain on the Benl Ecclesiastical Establt, to resign his appointment, from 6th Feb 1888.

Education.—The services of Mr H O Budden, Head Master, Zillah School, Bareilly, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Department in view to his being employed as Officiating Principal of the Residency College, Indore.

Foreign Department.

Lieut C C Leveson-Gower, Offg Wing Officer, on probation with the Bhopal Battalion, is granted leave for two months to study the native languages, from 20th Feb. 1888, or the date of departure.

Mr H O Budden, Head Master of the Zillah School at Bareilly, is appointed to officiate as Principal of the Residency College at Indore, from date of joining, and during the absence on furlough of Mr J W D Johnstone, or until further orders.

Lieut A R Barwell, 2nd Battalion, Manchester Regt, is appointed to officiate as Wing Officer and Adjutant, on probation, in the Deoli Irregular Force, from 30th Jan 1888, during the absence on furlough of Lieut G G J S Jones, or until further orders.

Subject to the confirmation of H M's Govt the Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr C C Ellis as Acting Consular Agent for the United States of America at Rangoon, during the absence of Mr W G Reddie.

With the sanction of H M's Govt the Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. Vidal as Consul for Belgium at Aden, and the Islands of Perim and Socotra.

The Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to issue the following order:—

Capt J C Francis, of the 5th Bombay Light Infantry, is appointed to be the Cant Magistr of the Cantonment of Baroda, in addition to his military duties, and from the forenoon of the 7th Mar 1888.

Department of Finance and Commerce.

Leave and Appointment—The services of Mr F J Atkinson, Asst Comptroller-Genl, in charge of the Paper Currency Branch, having been placed at the disposal of the Mily Dept, and Mr. H G H Keene having been posted to that appointment, Mr Atkinson made over and Mr Keene received charge thereof on the afternoon of the 3rd Mar 1888. Mr Keene made over charge of the Office of Asst Accountant Genl, Bengal, on the afternoon of the 2nd Mar 1888.

Public Works Department.

Mr D F Martin, Exe Engr, 2nd Grade, Bengal, is granted special leave, for a period of two years under the term of F W D Nos 19-40-41 G, dated 3rd Oct 1887.

Mr G E Moore, Exe Engr, 1st Grade, sub pro tem, State Railways, on the Establt, under the Govt of Bengal, is appointed to officiate as Depy Consulting Engr to the Govt of India for Railways, Calcutta.

The services of Maj G F O Boughey, R E, class I, grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Establt of State Railways, on his return from furlough, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal for employment as Manager, Eastern Bengal Railway.

Major R A Sargeant, R E, class I, grade 1, temporary, of the Superior Revenue Establt of State Railways, is attached temporarily to the office of the Consulting Engr for Railways, Bombay.

The services of Mr A C Cregeen, Supdg Engr, 1st Class, State Railways, are placed at the disposal of the Indian Midland Railway Company, from 5th Feb 1888, the date of his return from furlough.

Lieut-Col E N Peters, RE, Exec Engr, 1st Grade, is on return from furlough reposted to the Central Provinces.

Telegraph—The following officers reverted to their substantive appointments, from 17th Feb 1888, consequent on the return to duty of Col H A Mallock, BSC, Depy Director-Genl of Telegraphs:—

Mr W R Broke, Offg Depy Director-Genl to Director.

Mr. S P W V Luke, CIE, Offg Director, to Supdt. Class IV, 2nd Grade.

The following offg appointments are made in the Telegraph Dept from 4th Mar 1888, during the period Col H A Mallock, BSC, may officiate as Director-Genl of Telegraphs, or until further orders:—

Mr W R Broke, Director, to officiate as Depy Director-Genl.

Mr S P W V Luke, CIE, Supdt Class IV, 2nd Grade, to officiate as Director.

N.-W. PROVINCES AND OUDH ORDERS.

N.-W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette.

Leave of absence—Mr W H Wright, B.A., Professor of English Literatre, Muir Central College, Allahabad, special leave on urgent private affairs for 6 months, from 20th Apl 1888, or subsequent date.

Mr W N Boutflower, Professor of Mathematics, Muir Central College, Allahabad, furlough for 6 months, from 1st May, 1888, or subsequent date.

Mr J O Miller, Jt Magist, Agra, furlough for 7 months from 13th Apl 1888, or subsequent date.

The Hon'ble M A McConaghey, Commr in Lucknow Divn, to officiate as Inspr-Genl of Police, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, during the absence on furlough of Mr R T Hobart, or until further orders.

Mr H S Boys, Depy Commr, Lucknow, to officiate as Commr, Sitapur Divn, from date of taking charge from Col G E Erskine, and until further orders.

Mr W F W Wells, City Magist and Wasika Officer, Lucknow, to officiate as Depy Commr Lucknow, during the absence on deputation of Mr H L Boys, or until further orders.

Mr F W Brownrigg, Asst Magist, Azamgarh, to officiate as City Magist and Wasika Officer, Lucknow, during the absence on deputation of Mr W F W Wells, or until further orders.

Capt H H Ozzard, of the 14th Bengal Infantry, whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Govt to officiate as Cant Magist of Fyzabad during the absence on leave of Lieut G B Crawley, or until further orders.

Mr F Berrill, Asst Dist Supdt of Police, Benares, to officiate as Dist Supdt of Police, Hardoi.

Dr. G Thibaut, Educational Officer of the 4th Grade, on return from furlough, to be Principal, Benares College.

Dr G Thibaut, Principal, Benares College, to officiate as Professor of English Literature, Muir Central College, Allahabad, during the absence on leave of Mr W H Wright, or until further orders.

With effect from 20th Feb, 1888, the date on which the services of Col Chamier were placed at the disposal of the Govt of India.

Lieut-Col C S Noble, Depy Commr, 2nd Grade, to be Depy Commr, 1st Grade.

Lieut-Col E E Grigg, Depy Commr, 3rd Grade, to be Depy Commr, 2nd Grade.

Lieut-Col W P Harrison, Asst Commr, 1st Grade, to be Depy Commr, 3rd Grade.

Buildings and Roads Branch.—Subject to the confirmation of the Govt of India, Mr J W Alexander, Exec Engr 1st Grade, is appointed Supdt of Works, 2nd Circle, Provincial, vice Col F D M Brown, V C, S C, proceeding on furlough.

Mr D W Aikman, Asst Engr 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Allahabad to the Benares Divn Provincial Works.

THE SIKKIM EXPEDITION.

A telegram from Pedong, dated the 15th inst., says the junior Dewan of Sikkim started on his return journey to the Rajah at Intchi, on the previous day. He simply brought a message from the Rajah asking that the advance might be delayed with a view to his mediating with the Thibetans, and thus settling the Lingtu question. The telegram adds:—

This is the line the Raja has taken lately; but it has been made clear to him that no further delay can be permitted. To-day was the last day given to the Lamas to evacuate the Lingtu Fort, and to-morrow our column will begin its advance from this place. It appears the Chungio Chipen and the Phari Jongpen, the latter the district officer of Phari in the Chumbi valley, really visited Lingtu and then returned to Shalambi, one mile on the road to the Jeleph-la Pass; the object of their visit being unknown. They have only a small following. We can see Lingtu Fort from here distinctly enough through field-glasses in the early morning before clouds cover the hills. To-day has been again fine, though a few drops of rain fell about midday. Our little force is in excellent health and spirits, and the men composing both columns most eager to be on the move forward. The telegraph will be laid on as we advance, at least to the Relli if not further.

A correspondent, telegraphing from the Camp on the Rongli River, says:—

The Lingtu column under Colonel Graham, consisting of two guns, one Company British infantry and three hundred men of the 32nd Pioneers, advance on the 17th instant, and may be expected to storm the Lingtu Fort about the 20th; a similar column under Colonel Michell advances towards Tumlong. The 32nd Pioneers have made several temporary bridges over the Rongli river, one fit for laden mules. A ferry also has been made. The material for the permanent bridge is being collected. The Pioneers had got the wood sawn and the foundations ready on the east side of the river. Heavy rain has fallen in Camp.

A telegram, dated the 16th instant, says that the column for Lingtu left Pedong at 9a.m. this morning; Colonel Graham and headquarters accompanying.

THE MADRAS GUNPOWDER FACTORY

Some time last year, at the instance of the Finance Committee, the Government of India directed the closing of the Gunpewder Factory in Madras, notwithstanding the vehement protest of the local Chamber of Commerce who pointed out the danger to which the Presidency would be exposed in the event of the outbreak of hostilities with Russia or any other Power, or any internal disturbance, through the closing of the Factory. In deference to this protest the Government of India directed that, though no more powder was to be manufactured at the Factory, the buildings, machinery, &c., should be maintained, under a small staff, in view to any eventualities that might arise, powder for use in ordinary times being obtained either from Bengal or Bombay. The Government of India are now exercised concerning these buildings machinery, &c., In December last the Director-General of Ordnance in India had a personal inspection of them, and submitted a statement shewing what buildings should be maintained as really essential, and what removed as superfluous. On his recommendation the machinery store-room, coal shed and a few other buildings have been ordered to be removed. As regards the remaining buildings, some are to be repaired, and others rebuilt. An estimate of the probable cost of carrying this out has been called for. The Director-General recommended the immediate restoration of the tramway in the Factory, but the Government of India has negatived the proposal on the grounds, firstly, that there was so much uncertainty as to when again the factory would be brought into use, and, secondly, if the tramway were restored now, it would again become unserviceable should the Factory not be re-opened within a short time. It has been suggested, however, to store up the serviceable materials till required. The roads are to be maintained in a state of repair, as also the tramway tracts, which are to be kept in a state to receive the line when required.

N.-W. PROVINCES, OUDH, AND PUNJAB.

The Native Cavalry Polo Tournament.—The finatic for the Native Cavalry Polo Tournament was played at Sialkote on March 17, between the 12th B. C. and 18th B. L. The 18th were backed heavily, and justified public opinion. The 12th were penned from find to finish, and on time being called the 18th were declared the winners by 4 goals to love, and thus became permanent holders of the challenge cup presented by the 10th Hussars, having won it on three different occasions in 1885, 1886 and 1888. For the winning team all hit hard and accurately, and being superbly mounted they crushed their opponents. The 12th have played every year since the tournament was started; and with the exception of one year have invariably played in the final. In Heera Singh they possess one of the finest Polo players in the world: and he has maintained a well-earned reputation to the last.

RELIGIOUS FANATICISM IN RUSSIA

For more than fifty years past, writes M. N. Tsakni in the new number of the *Contemporary Review*, there has been observable among the Russians a sort of religious fermentation, taking the form of different sects, which number millions of adherents, all in quest of "truth," of "the true God," and of "salvation." And if pessimism is a characteristic mark of all Russian life, it is in certain mystic sects that it shows itself particularly strong. In these we see pessimism reach its furthest bounds, go so far as to abnegate life itself, often to the point of suicide. They say the world is plunged in sin, virtue has disappeared, the devil reigns over the earth, evil triumphs everywhere; the only means of salvation is to renounce society, to reorganize social life on a new basis, or voluntarily to embrace death.

A horrible compact.

The writer describes one of these sects, which may give an idea of this religious and moral fermentation in the breast of the Russian people:—

In the province of Perm, on the other side of the Kama, in the depths of the forests, there was enacted about twenty years ago a terrible drama, the principal actor in which was a peasant named Khodkine. Khodkine was to a certain degree an educated man; he was passionately addicted to reading, and spent most of his time over religious books, which he expounded after his own fashion. He soon came to the conclusion that the end of the world was at hand. He plunged more and more deeply into these ideas as he contemplated the unsatisfactory state of things surrounding him—on the one hand, the degradation of the moral tone of the people, their drunkenness, their debasement of manners; and on the other hand, the violence and tyranny of the authorities, who, arrogant and cruel, treat the people like a herd of cattle. Khodkine ended by persuading himself that the only way to save one's soul was to leave the world, to hide in a forest, and make an end of this life of sin and ignominy. He did not conceal his views from his neighbours, and he soon had devoted disciples, the first of whom were members of his own family—his mother, brother, sister

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.
For list of Prices apply to
THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
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THE LARGEST VINEYARD PROPRIETORS AND BEST SCOTCH AND IRISH DISTILLERS have for a period of nearly *THREE-QUARTERS OF A CENTURY* been represented by us. We quote MESS and CLUB rates *FIVE PER CENT.* LOWER than those of other Shippers, so obviating the necessity of DIRECT IMPORTATION. Our experience and ENORMOUS PURCHASES enable us to offer special advantages.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
Rampart Row, Bombay.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

	Per 1 dos. quarts.	Per 2 dos. pints.
CHAMPAGNE.		
Eugene Cliquot Extra	Rs. 54 0	—
Ernest Irroy a Carte d'Or	,, 53 0	56 0
Charles Heidsiek's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	,, 52 0	Rs. 54 0
Heidsiek's Dry Monopole	,, 60 0	,, 63 0
STILL HOCKS.		
From J. M. FABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE. SUPPLIERS TO H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.		
Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 15 0
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Kalbrauenmilch	,, 21 0	,, 24 0
Steinwein	,, 21 0	,, —
Hochheimer Berg	,, 25 0	,, 28 0
Rudesheimer	,, 25 0	,, —
Marcobrunner	,, 28 0	,, 31 0
Johanisberger	,, 35 0	,, —
FRENCH WHITE WINES. From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Sauterne	Rs. 20 0	...
PORT WINES. From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.		
Good Old Red Port	Rs. 19 0	...
Fine ,,	,, 22 0	...
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Chateau de Franda	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 15 0
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Chateau Grand Lebrun	18 0	—
Chateau Leoville	19 0	—
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Haut Canon	Rs. 15 0	—
Margaux Medoc	,, 17 0	—
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Listrac Medoc	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 14 0
Cru de Barreyre	,, 16 0	—
From J. ROEMER & SOHN, WIEN.		
Hungarian Claret	Rs. 15 0	—
Chateau Roemer	,, 14 0	—
From FRANZ SCARVASY.		
Carlowitz	Rs. 12 0	,, 14 0
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St. Julien, Star Label	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0
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Chateau Larose	,, 20 0	,, 22 0
BRANDY.		
H. Montroe's **	18 0	—
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	Rs. 21 0	—
A. Doignon Fils & Co.	,, 28 0	—
Cognac, Gold labels, Blue capsules	,, 30 0	—
Vieux Cognac fine Champagne	,, 35 0	—
Charles Lervoire very old Brandy ***	,, 37 0	—
BURGUNDY. From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Volnay	Rs. 21 0	—
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WHISKY.		
Thistle Blend Whisky **	Rs. 24 8	—
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BEER.	Per doz.	Per doz. pts.
Bass & Co's. Light Bitter Ale	Rs. 6 4	4 4
Bavarian Export Beer	Rs. 6 0	Rs. 3 3
Anton Dreher's Vienna Beer	,, 6 0	,, 4 0
Marburg's Pilsener Beer	,, 5 4	,, 3 4
ITALIAN WINES.		
Vino Barbera	14 0	,,
SUNDRIES.		
French Vermouth	Rs. 15 0	—
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Finest Kummel	30 0	...
Chartreuse, Yellow	63 0	...
Swiss Cheese in tins from 1bs. 29 to 3l. Rs. 0 11 per lb.		

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	Rs. a.
Danish Butter, finest per 1 lb. tin	1 4
Italian Butter finest, extra quality ½ lb. tin at	0 9
1 do.	1 7
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	Per Large Tin	Per Small Tin.
Asparagus	Rs. ..	Re. ..
Celery	,, ..	,, 0 10
French Beans	,, ..	,, 0 10
Peas for Soup	,, ..	,, 0 10
Young Carrots	,, ..	,, 0 10
Spinage in Water	,, ..	,, 0 10
Mushrooms	,, ..	,, 0 12
White Cabbage	,, ..	,, 0 12
Small Sausages	,, ..	,, 1 6
Smoked Sausages	,, ..	,, 1 6

TERMS—
Net cash no discount.
No order for less than one original package of Wines, Beer, &c. (Provisions excepted) will be executed.
Quotation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Interest charged at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum on all accounts, not paid monthly.
VOLKART BROTHERS.
Marine Street.
Bombay, Feb. 24, 1888.

IN USE 100 YEARS.
SKIN DISEASES

Are of two kinds : firstly, those which are only skin deep (which are not now to be considered) ; secondly, those which are caused by a bad state of the blood, and which attack various parts of the body in different ways. Skin diseases shows itself in the HEAD, sometimes in the form of Dandruff which no amount of brushing and combing will get rid of, and sometimes in the form of Scaly Eruptions. In the NECK, by an enlargement of the glands (commonly called Glandular Swellings), which if unchecked become very unsightly wounds. In the ARMPITS, and the inside of the ELBOWS, by an inflamed Roughness of the Skin, which is very painful when washed. In the HANDS, by deep Cracks or Fissures which, if healed for a few days, speedily open again, or by horny-looking patches. In the LEGS, by Hard, Shiny and Inflamed Swellings, or by wounds more or less deep. And on the BODY, in Red Scaly Patches, which as often as rubbed off, form again or in the discharge of a thin, watery fluid of a very disagreeable nature. In all these cases the treatment must be twofold. An Ointment is required to relieve Itching, and Medicine must be taken to change the state of the Blood, and render it pure.
Both these requirements are supplied by
Dr. Roberts' Celebrated Medicines,
The OINTMENT called
"THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND,"
And the
ALTERATIVE PILLS,
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These Two Medicines have now stood the test of 100 years trial, having been introduced to the public in the latter part of the last century.
They may be obtained of all Chemists, or of the Proprietors,
BEA H & BARNICOTT, BRIDPORT, DORSET.
Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11s, and 22s. each. *Postage extra.*

SHE SHOWED SIGNS OF DEATH. BITTERS.
"52, Storks-road, S.E., June 2, 1887. BITTERS.
"To the Hop Bitters Company (Ld.) 41, Farringdon-road. BITTERS.
"I have much pleasure in testifying to the exceeding great value of your Bitters. My grandmother, who is now 78 years old, was taken very ill with a severe cold, which settled in her back, affecting the kidneys. I had medical aid, but the medicine made her worse instead of better ; and the doctor who attended her said she would only last a few hours. I must admit that I believed what he said was true, and she evidently showed signs of death. But we gave her doses of Hop Bitters at stated times, which acted with good results. It is now two months since this happened, and I am thankful to say that she has recovered so much as to be able to go out, and looks better than she did before she was taken ill. BITTERS.
"You can make what use you like of this letter, as I feel convinced that had she not had the Bitters, I should be sorrowing over her loss.—Yours faithfully. BITTERS.
(Signed) "R. K. HAMILTON." BITTERS.
HOP BITTERS for the LIVER, KIDNEYS, and BLOOD are unapproached by any other form of medicine. It is no vile drugged nostrum, but we guarantee it to be pure and wholesome, and compounded from the finest hops, together with other medicinal leaves and tinctures, on scientific principles. Only try a bottle to-day ; or if you have a sick friend, or know some poor person in need of a nourishing tonic and wholesome medicine, go tell them, or give them a bottle of genuine Hop Bitters—it may be the happiest of your life BITTERS

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NOTICE.
NOTICE.
HOP BITTERS
Cannot be genuine
Unless our name and only
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Of every Label.
THE HOP BITTERS COMPANY
(LIMITED).
FARRINGDON ROAD,

NEW STATIONERY
CAN BE HAD AT
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All the above are in four packets of five quires each, which may be had singly.

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COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY of BREATHING are speedily cured by Keating's Cough-Lozenges recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty. No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium Morphia, nor any violent drug, and may be taken by the most delicate. One or two at bed-time ensures rest when troubled by the throat. Sold at all Chemists, in small tins.

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RYLANDS' Valve Bottle, Acme Bottle, and Codd's Bottle ARE BEST IN THE WORLD.

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6 oz.	32/	16/	16/
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HARNESS COMPOSITION.
For Nourishing the Leather and producing a Brilliant Polish.
BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.
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GRADE YOUR WHEAT
INTO TWO, THREE, OR MORE REGULAR AND DISTINCT SIZES, BY USING
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WITH ADJUSTABLE MESHES,
And thus ensure your Wheat being Evenly Cracked & Reduced.

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IN THE MANUFACTURE OF THE
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They are in extensive use in all the Largest Mills in England and on the Continent.
CAPACITIES—40, 60, 80, 120 to 350 Bushels per Hour.
CABLE ADDRESS—"SCREENS, LINCOLN."
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CLAIMS on the Official Liquidator of the Oriental Bank Corporation are purchased for cash or exchanged for Fixed Deposits of the New Oriental Bank on terms to be learned on application.
A. F. SIMPSON, Manager,
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GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.
EPPS'S COCOA.
BREAKFAST.
"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette.*
Made simply with boiling wate or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labels thus :—
JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.
ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

DR. DE ROOS'
CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.
THE alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world ; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals ; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the faculty as incurable and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.
This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from langour and relaxation, as also all persons going to the East or West Indies should provide themselves with this important article on health.
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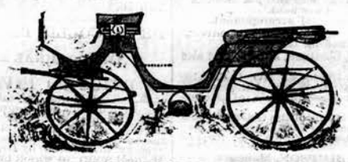

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Your "HIPPACEA" is very efficacious, and I shall certainly use it in my Kennels.

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